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MUSICIANS' TRIBUTE TO A GREAT MASTER

The sixteenth death anniversary of the late Abdul Karim Khan Saheb was celebrated on April 10 and 11 at Miraj, when top-ranking artists of the Kirana School of Music sang in memory of the greatest exponent of the school.

Among those who participated in the celebrations were Smt. Hirabai Barodekar, Shri Balkrishnabuwa Kapileshwari, Shri Vishwanathbuwa Jadhav, Khan Saheb Shamsuddin, Shri D. Amel of the Bombay Station of A.I.R.

Sri Balakrishnabuwa Kapileshwari giving a concert in Miraj during the anniversary as the foremost disciple of the late Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan.

The function was held on the occasion of the "Urs" of the famous Mira Saheb, at whose Durga, the late Khan Saheb used to sing annually for nearly 40 years. Happily enough, the death anniversary coincides with the "Urs". The collector of South Satara District and Shri Vyankatrao Pawar, M.P., were present on the occasion.

Talking Horse Puzzles Scientists

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Schools On Camelback

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BY ANDRE BLANCHET

OUTWARDLY there was nothing about the brown-coloured goatskin tent to distinguish it from the others in the Saharan nomad encampment I was visiting. But when I stepped inside I found myself in a well-equipped classroom.

All the basic materials were there—a blackboard, the china ink pots, a teacher's cupboard (a reduced model about the size of a suitcase) and even a school timepiece, which in this case was an alarm clock showing the official time of the chief town in the region.

There were other similarities between this nomad school in Mauritania (French West Africa) and those in Marseilles or Paris. Subjects on the list of assignments which was posted up would have been familiar to most French children. But the homework had a distinctly local character.

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I was able, for instance, to hear one of the boys give an informed account of camel raising. For the following day he and his companions were asked to write a short essay on the grinding of millet. Again, as I leafed through their notebooks I found that arithmetic had also absorbed some aspects of the way of life of these 'Bidanes' (the name means literally 'white-skinned people'). Exercises and problems were expressed in terms of camels, young goats and cups of tea.

In short, everything in the school had been conscientiously adapted to the surroundings, even down to the hours of attendance which had been arranged so as to fit in with Moslem customs. The children only start French classes in the morning after they have had the traditional Koranic teaching, and lessons begin again in the afternoon after the second prayers of the day are over.

●

The most original and studied adaptation to local conditions, however, was made in the setting up of the school itself.

A tent is used because the school must be able to travel with the tribe, and the tribe itself is dependent upon the vagaries of wells and pasturelands.

In other parts of French West Africa, particularly around the Niger, boarding schools have for long been opened for children of nomads, but these are permanent buildings, not travelling tent schools.

In Mauritania, a few camels are all that is needed to carry the desert school with its classroom and its specially adapted equipment. Instead of benches, children use individual stools. The teacher's cupboard has two handles to facilitate transport. As for the desks, they take to pieces easily and are drilled with holes so that they can be lashed firmly to the swaying back of a camel.

Pupils are therefore able to work under normally comfortable conditions as long as the nomad schools' one merciless enemy, the wind, does not whip up great clouds of sand. When this happens school has to stop for the day.

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The wanderings of these Mauritanian schools depend upon the habits of individual tribes. The Adrar school travels as much as 500 miles a year, but there are others that move only every four or five months and then only for a few miles.

Yet, thanks to an official who probably is the only one of his kind in the world, these schools do not move across the desert like driftwood on the ocean, abandoned and unguided. As the schools have managed to adapt themselves to the nomad way of life, so a teacher has found the way to adapt himself to the task of inspecting them, and to do so has traded his traditional master's cane for a camel-driver's switch.

If you ask him what his needs are, he will tell you that he only requires a camel. Incidentally, he is alloted one from the herd maintained by the educational service

(Continued on Page 23 Col. 4)

WEEK-END FUN

A parishioner, asked by the parson after the health of her husband who was suffering from rheumatism, replied: "Mighty bad, sir; I've been rubbing him down all night with imprecations."

* * *

The examination question asked why "psychic" was spelt with a "p". The young man in the far corner didn't know the answer, but he felt he might somehow get round the difficulty. Shaking his head, he wrote, "It pcertainly does pseem psilly."

* * *

On her fourth birthday my sister went out to play and soon we saw her chattering to our neighbour. A few minutes later she came in with a 2/- piece, saying that our neighbour had given it to her.

"You didn't tell her it was your birthday, did you?" said my mother suspiciously, since she had forbidden any mention of the subject.

"Oh no," said Jill brightly. "I said I was four years old today."

* * *

A friend claims that he overheard the following remark, made by a small girl, during a recent visit to the Zoo: "Daddy! If that lion got out and ate you up what number bus would I have to catch to get home?"

* *

An American tourist, strolling down Whitehall, halted a British gentleman and courteously inquired: "Would you mind telling me which side the War Office is on?"

"Heavens," responded the Briton, looking startled. "Ours, I hope."

* * *

"I hear you met Robinson's wife the other day. What sort of a woman is she?"

"The kind that talks for hours about things that leave her speechless."

* * *

An airman had to take to his parachute because of engine trouble. On his way down he met an old lady floating up.

"Hey!" he shouted. "Have you noticed a 'plane going down?"

"No", replied the old lady. "Have you seen a gas stove going up?"

* * *

Mr. Henpeck returned from his wife's funeral on a very windy and stormy day. He had just reached home when a tile was blown from the roof and hurled past his head.

"Phew!" he murmured, as he hurried inside, "she's reached Heaven already."

* * *

The new minister had asked John to lead in prayer. It was John's first experience of this sort. Twenty minutes passed and he was still praying. The congregation became restless, and finally, from one of the deacons, came a strong "Amen."

John looked up and exclaimed: "Thanks, deacon. That's the word I've been trying to think of ever since I started."

* * *

He was one of the vaguest and most absent-minded of men. One day his wife sent him to the village shop to buy her some preserving jars. He saw some displayed upsidedown on a shelf, and touching the top of one absently, he exclaimed: "Useless. Quite useless. The thing has no mouth."

Then he picked it up and looked at the other end. "Ridiculous," he muttered. "The thing has no bottom, either."

* * *

"He's very generous," said a girl, praising a young man of her acquaintance. "He takes mother and me out to dinner every week. We dote on him. In fact," she added with a smile, "we table d'hote on him."

* * *

"How do you feel today?"
"Oh, Button B."
"Button B? What do you mean?"
"Pushed for money."

* * *

The wife of a recently-married Aberdonian had successfully undergone an operation for appendicitis. A day or two after the operation her husband was having a whisky with the doctor, who in a moment of forgetfulness mentioned that the operation should have been performed two or three years earlier.

The father-in-law received the bill.

A bombastic man met his somewhat henpecked friend, whose badly injured face suggested a recent motoring accident.

"Good Heavens!" his friend exclaimed. "How did that happen?"

"My wife . . ." the injured one began.

"Your wife?" was the breezy reply. "Ah, evidently you haven't acquired the secret of married bliss. I never have a row with my wife. I have no secrets from her."

"Neither have I!" the henpecked one sighed. "I only thought I had!"

* * *

Chivalry seems to fade a little with each succeeding generation. A father whose young son had been to his first dance said to him: "It makes you feel silly, doesn't it, the first time you go up to a girl and say, 'May I have this dance, please?'"

The boy looked shocked. "Oh, I didn't say anything as old-fashioned as that. I just strolled round and looked 'em over till I saw one that was pretty. Then I pointed to her and said: 'You'll do.'"

Pat, suffering from toothache, summoned up enough nerve to visit the dentist, but lost it again when about to sit in the chair. The dentist told his assistant to give Pat a tot of whisky.

"Got your courage back now?" he asked.

"No," replied Pat. So he was given a second tot, then a third.

"Now have you got your courage?" asked the dentist.

Pat squared his shoulders and said: "I'd like to see the man who'd dare to touch my teeth now!"

* * *

The play was a flop. The plot, what there was of it, appeared to hinge on a big trunk resting against the back of the stage.

"What can be in that trunk?" mused one of the characters.

"I don't know, replied the second actor, woodenly.

"Shall we look inside?"

"Good idea," agreed the other.

At this point an exasperated critic in the front row exploded: "There wouldn't be a plot in that trunk, would there?"

"OKAY—THE WRAPS ARE OFF"

Herblock in "The Washington Post"

IS COYOTE-DOG A GENUINE HYBRID?

SUCH reported hybrid animals as the cat-rabbit and the deer-cow are classified strictly as tall tales by biologists. The roster is a long one, also including the lurk-hen, the moo-cow (or moose-cow), ape-human hybrids, and at least one very interesting plant hybrid, the succotash: a purported corn in which the kernels alternated with lima beans.

But recently a hybrid has appeared in the news which actually seems to exist, according to the **'Journal of Heredity.'** It is the coyote-dog—coy-dog for short. Unlike the mule, it does not seem to be a sterile hybrid, and it has turned up, of all places, in New York State.

In the Adirondack Mountains in northern New York, coy-dogs are even becoming numerous enough to form packs, the **'Journal'** reports. They are being viewed with qualified alarm as a possible menace to agriculture.

HYBRID LITTERS

Dr. Clayton Seagears of the New York State Department of Conservation, says,

"There is strong evidence that coyotes (skulls and other characteristics exactly conforming to type) have bred with more or less wild dogs in this state for some time. Many individuals are being trapped by state trappers and others, shot by deer hunters and otherwise obtained, which apparently show hybridization. We've had several litters dug from Adirondack dens in May and June which showed great variation in conformation and colour.

"I got one litter of eight pups last spring. Two appeared typical coyotes, four were spotted black and white, one had ears folded like a collie, the others were jet black all over."

DISAPPEARED BEFORE 1900

How the coyotes got into New York to furnish their share of the genes for this new predator remains something of a mystery, the **'Journal'** admits. The Adirondack wilderness is hundreds of miles beyond the natural range of the coyote. Possibly pet coyotes may have escaped from captivity.

The first coy-dogs appeared about 15 years ago, and were mistaken for timber wolves, a species which disappeared from New York before 1900.

Will the coy-dog become a real menace to farmyards? Is it multiplying as a result of an overpopulation of deer in the Adirondack area? Is nature evolving a new species or type? The **'Journal'** does not answer these questions but points out that geneticists will watch for further news of the coy-dog with considerable interest.

A Jaguar In The House

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BY KATHLEEN CANNELL

(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)

AT AN EARLY AGE, being fond of cats, I aspired to keep lions, a career disapproved by my eleders as unladylike. Prevented by them from joining the circus when it passed through our town, I hopefully practised teaching tricks to a tribe of black cats.

My most signal success, however, came somewhat later. Forced to return from Europe by a world war, I had recently arrived in a New York hotel when an excited bellboy brought up with the morning paper the news that there was a tiger in the basement. Inquiries revealed that it really was. I could not rest till I had seen him. "Sure is wild," the elevator-boy said, taking me down. He unlocked a formidable door with elaborate precautions. Nothing could have looked less dangerous than the small spotted yellow cat drooping in a corner.

"Why, he's nothing but a baby!" I exclaimed. I scooped him up and stroked his soft, but badly matted fur. He clung to me without lifting his head. "Poor kitty," I murmured I thought I knew how he must be feeling in such alien surroundings. I, too was a refugee from violence, still wearing the "travel" suit, hastily fitted by safetypins supplied by a kind lady several sizes too large; among all the sleek, wellgroomed people in this city where war was yet little more than headlines I felt displaced indeed.

Some calls on the house phone resulted in permission to take the jaguar up to our suite. "Perhaps you can get him to eat", the sympathetic desk clerk said. "But remember, please, the management disclaims responsibility for any consequences." Sure is wild," the elevator-boy repeated, taking us up "Won't no other animals here go near where he is. Afraid of the wild smell. You gotta cat, haven't you? He'll be afraid of him, you'll see!"

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But our big black Scow, so named from a sort of 'galumphing' glide and what we fancied to be a Scandinavian accent to his purr, fully justified my experiments in millenial education. Brought up from kittenhood with a canary he allowed the bird to ride around on his back, which he also graciously lent to a small white dog for a pillow. In the country he would follow insects, his nose not quite touching them, with the rapt interest of an entomologist. Once when he discovered a mouse indoors he carried it gently to the edge of the porch steps and watched it run away in delight.

Now I set the jaguar down in the middle of the living-room. Scow gave one surprised sniff, then began to wash his rather grimy face for him. The jaguar submitted gratefully. I gave him a saucer of milk and sat down leaving the two cats to make further acquaintance. When he had finished the milk the jaguar jumped onto my lap, he turned over on his back, curling his pansy-patterned front paws, and I tickled his little off-white tummy. He looked up at me with completely trusting, baby-blue eyes ringed with black and burst into—pathetically rusty—purring.

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When Hum came in from looking for a job the little jaguar ran to meet him, sweetly expectant of goodness. After that he stayed upstairs with us every day, only being put to bed at night in a comfortable basket we had fixed up for him in the basement. He soon responded to the name of Tigre, by which the jaguar is familiarly designated in South America, pronounced in the Spanish manner. A few weeks old, he was neither as tall nor as heavy as Scow, but somewhat longer. I remarked that his spots were rounder than those of leopards I had seen and were disposed in symmetrical stripes. The two cats would play ball or hide-and-seek by the hour. Scow,

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God Plays No Dice With Cosmos

EINSTEIN THROWS CHALLENGE TO MATHEMATICIANS

BY RICHARD L. STROUT

Exclusive from 'The Christian Science Monitor', Boston

ALBERT Einstein has found "insurmountable mathematical difficulties" blocking his way — so far — to proving a new theory of the universe, but on the theoretical side, at least, he has achieved a solution which, he says, "seems to me satisfactory."

The greatest living natural scientist compares his present position to that of Johanna Kepler, founder of physical astronomy, who correctly enunciated the laws of planetary motion but whose laws required the mathematics of Isaac Newton, half a century later, to test and prove.

The present intermediate stage in formulating what Einstein names his "generalized field theory" leaves him, Professor Einstein states, in a "floating" position.

If Newton had been unable to test Kepler's theoretical laws, Professor Einstein declares, "he would have found himself in the same "floating" situation as I find myself in the case of the generalized field theory."

That the problem is of no mean magnitude is indicated by Professor Einstein again in terms of the Kepler-Newton relationship.

"This (test of Kepler's laws by Newton) was by no means an easy accomplishment, for to succeed he had first to invent the infinitesimal calculus!" Professor Einstein declares.

The scope of what Professor Einstein calls his "generalized field theory" is awe-inspiring. It is the effort to establish a single pattern of physical laws to encompass both the phenomena of the biggest stars swirling in outer space and the terrible activity within the atom.

TWO PRIMARY FORCES

Put in another way, it is the effort to bridge the gulf between the two primary forces of the universe (as natural science now sees them)—gravitation and electromagnetism.

The modern views of gravitation are shaped principally by Einstein's own laws of relativity. These have created new mathematical abstractions of space and time.

The modern views of electromagnetism, on the other hand, got their inception in 1900 from Max Planck's so-called "quantum theory" applied to radiation, which Einstein in 1905 broadened to include heat, light, X rays, and all forms of radiant energy.

The exasperating thing about these two conceptions is that they are based on quite dissimilar theoretical foundations. They talk different idioms. Professor Einstein, Now 74, has devoted the past third of a century in seeking to join the two in one harmonious, cosmic theory—a set of rules obeyed, he hopes to show, by the galaxies in their slow sweep through outer space and the awesome forces inside the atom.

At Princeton, N.J., on March 15, in connection with the dedication to him of the proposed Albert Einstein College of Medicine to be built by Yeshiva University in New York, Professor Einstein briefly referred to the progress of this work.

He now has amplified his position in a letter to a correspondent of 'The Christian Science Monitor.'

"The relevant question is: In what respect did I solve my problem and in what respect did I not succeed?" Professor Einstein says.

Before giving his final answer he raises a corollary question.

"What can mathematics accomplish for theoretical physics?" he asks. It can do two things, he replies:

GENERALIZED FIELD THEORY

"1. Mathematics can help find the logically simplest laws compatible with prior knowledge.

"2. Mathematics can help draw conclusions from the laws thus found which can be tested by empirical facts."

Having laid down these premises, Professor Einstein goes back to what he has done on the generalized field theory:

"In my case I was able, after many and lengthy attempts, to solve problem 1 (i.e., a mathematical abstraction) in a way which seems to me quite satisfactory.

"I was, however, quite unable to solve Problem 2 because of insurmountable mathematical difficulties.

"For this reason the theory is —at present—neither confirmed nor disproved."

This leaves Professor Einstein in the position which he describes as "floating."

DRAMATIC SIDE

Back in 1929, Professor Einstein thought he had succeeded in the same problem and published a generalized (or "unified") field theory. He later withdrew it as incomplete. The present mathematical abstraction, still untested because of "difficulties" which he cites now, was completed in 1949. It appears that there still are exceptions—or "singularities" to it. His letter concludes:

"The unsolved problem is that of the establishment of solutions of the field-equations free of singularities throughout the whole space."

The Kepler-Newton analogy offered now by Professor Einstein has a dramatic personal side. All three showed mathematical genius early: Kepler (1571-1630) was a professor of mathematics at Gratz, Austria, at 23; Newton (1642-1727) discovered the binominal theorem at 23. Einstein published his revolutionary "Special Theory of Relativity" in 1905 at 26.

The Kepler - Newton - Einstein chain shows another relationship —a sort of geometrical progress in their field.

GREAT HIERARCHY

Kepler brought astronomy out of the dark ages. He showed that some physical force bound planets to the sun and offered the first indication of the dynamic principle in the universe. At the same time, while he was "imperial mathematician" at the court of Bohemia, he had to cast astrological nativities on the side, and in 1620 his mother was arrested on a formal charge of witchcraft. (Some of the same feeling of inquiry into the eerie unknown surrounds Einstein in modern times.)

Newton elaborated Kepler's discoveries into the law of gravitation and showed that the same cosmic force that makes an apple fall holds the spheres together. As Einstein now records, if he had not first invented differential and integral calculus, he could hardly have achieved his result.

Now it is Einstein's effort, for the first time, to show by one set of laws that gravity, which holds the spheres in place, and electromagnetism, which controls the atom, have an essential harmony —perhaps they are not the same thing, but they are intimately connected.

"The idea that there are two structures of space independent of each other—the metric-graveitational and the electromagnetic" Einstein is quoted as saying in "The Universe and Dr. Einstein," by Lincoln Barnett, "is intolerable to the theoretical spirit."

NEHRU MEETS EINSTEIN

Prime Minister Nehru shaking hands with Dr. Albert Einstein, noted physicist, at the latter's home in Princeton, New Jersy, during Nehru's visit to the United States in 1949. Standing from left to right are: Mrs. Indira Gandhi; Dr. Einstein; Prime Minister Nehru; and Mme. Vijayalakshmi Pandit.

NEW THEORY COVERS UNIVERSE

By Robert C. Cowen

Exclusive from The Christian Science Monitor

Prof. Albert Einstein is "floating" between theory and proof.

He has thrown the universe—both the big and the small, the nebulae and the neutrons—into one coordinated mathematical theory but he can't put it to a practical test. That's why he says he is "floating."

Right now there are two theories in the kit of working physicists—Einstein's general theory of relativity, which deals with phenomena in the large with the planets, stars, and nebulae, and the quantum theory which deals with the very small, with the atomistic nature of matter and energy.

These theories run side by side, with no bridge between them. They are two very different ways of looking at the universe. Einstein's theory is formulated in terms of a continuous field of forces, while the quantum theory deals with its world in terms of tiny discreet units called quanta.

Most physicists have given up trying to tie these two hitherto incompatibles together.

Thus, when their modern theories seem to be going in different directions, they are not worried in the least.

COVERS UNIVERSE

But this is not true of Professor Einstein. Throughout his life he has believed that the universe could be covered with one great theory and that all of its events and entities could be dealt with specifically and in detail.

Modern physics includes the famous Heisenberg "uncertainty principle" that says you can never know everything about the world of the atom with equal precision. If you know the velocity of a particle accurately, you don't know its exact position and vice versa. Things in the atom world are therefore described in terms of chance and statistics.

"I CANNOT BELIEVE THAT GOD PLAYS DICE WITH THE COSMOS," DR. EINSTEIN SAYS.

Now, after more than 30 years' work, he has come up with a statement of his theory that he believes does cover the whole of the universe in a precise and specific way. The only barrier now standing in his way is the need for more powerful mathematics to enable him to decipher the forecasts of his theory and set up practical observational tests. He is confident that some day this will be done.

NEW CHALLENGE

Now he has thrown out an even greater challenge to natural scientists and to the mathematicians.

He has called on them to do no less than be skeptical about their skepticism and to re-examine their beliefs that they cannot know the real world in all its complexity. He has given them a plan and a pattern with which to work, and he is confident that if they work with it to the fullest, his faith in the essential oneness and understandability of the universe will be vindicated.

UNSOLVED PROBLEM

Mr. Richard L. Strout
1921 Natl Press Building
Washington D.C.

March 16, 1953.

Dear Mr. Strout:

Thank you for your letter of March 15th.

My reply to the question quoted by you is not clear indeed. This lack of clarity was unavoidable because I had to be brief. It would not have been appropriate to enlarge upon a subject which had no connection with that of the ceremony.

The relevant question is in what respect did I solve my problem and in what respect did I not succeed? I wish to answer first the following question: what can mathematics accomplish for theoretical physics? Answer:

1) Mathematics can help to find the logically simplest laws compatible with prior knowledge.

2) Mathematics can help to draw conclusions from the laws thus found which can be tested by empirical facts.

In my case I was able, after many and lengthy attempts, to solve problem 1) in a way which seems to me quite satisfactory. I was, however, quite unable so far to solve problem 2) because of insurmountable mathematical difficulties. For this reason the theory is—at present—neither confirmed nor disproved.

To facilitate comprehension I compare this situation with Newton's theory of gravitational mechanics. To problem 1) corresponds here the establishment of the law of motion and gravitational attraction. The solution of problem 1) requires here no special mathematical investigations. The form of the law is postulated simply as hypothesis.

Problem 2) was solved by Newton by proving THROUGH MATHEMATICAL INVESTIGATIONS that his basic laws implied the validity of Kepler's three laws concerning planetary motion. Thus Newton tested his theoretical laws. This was by no means an easy accomplishment for to succeed he had first to invent the infinitesimal calculus!

If Newton would not have been able to accomplish this he would have found himself in the same "floating" situation as I find myself in the case of the generalised field theory.

The unsolved problem is that of the establishment of solutions of the field-equation free of singularities throughout the whole space.

Very sincerely yours.

A. Einstein.

Albert Einstein.

Bird's-Eye View Of European 'Varsities

STUDENTS IN SWEDEN HAVE A SAY IN THEIR TEACHING

IF you want to join a European University you have the choice from Upsala to Richmond — from the oldest to the latest.

Your search will reveal that most of them are bound by traditions and "servile fidelity" is rampant among the alumni of each. Reforms vary according to the circumstances and it is only in Swedish institutions where the students have a say in the teaching and curriculum.

European 'Varsities are today suffering under a sense of frustration which seems to be there in Indian institutions also.

BY ALFRED S. SCHENKMAN

Acting Deputy Director, The International Institute Educational Sciences, Universi ty of Utrecht.

IF one examines carefully a modern Atlas, he is impressed by the accuracy and excellence of the maps. No money is spared in the attempts to come ever closer and closer to a true picture of the world's surface. Mercator does not remain the last word in map-making. Likewise, every year geographical explorers attempt to get new and more accurate information about the world and its regions.

But not everyone looks at the world from a scientific point of view. Many "maps" today are as inaccurate and fantastic in their shape as were those of olden days. And none are more based on fantasy as opposed to Truth than the educationist's maps of the world.

A Harvard man in America, for example, draws an "educationist's map of the world" with Harvard University at the centre Harvard is a first magnitude star — or institution. Utrecht and Leiden, and Stockholm and Yale, are just barely visible to the naked eye.

(How went that famous "situations vacant" advertisement in the American newspaper? "Wanted: One Harvard man, or equivalent". And the questioning applicant wrote back: "What is the equivalent of a Harvard man? Two Yale men, or one half a Princeton man?)"

Likewise, on Oxford man pictures the world with Oxford as the centre. He sees to it that the graduates of London or Nottingham or Calcutta or Delhi are inculcated with a good inferiority complex. Cambridge, of course, does not exist. And neither do the great American or Scottish universities! The Oxford man draws his map as does the Englishman, with an impregnable island in the centre; and around it are masses of waste land. But a SCIENTIFIC cartographer sees the island as less impregnable than it used to be, eight centuries ago; and the scientific, and realistic, and unbiased map-maker also sees the waste land as less waste than it used to be. Perhaps the world has been treated with an educationist's "wonder drug", which makes the deserts produce. Perhaps it is only that universities in most countries derive from the same stock and are therefore basically the same!

AN INDIAN'S VIEW

Now, we need not elaborate too much about the narrow-mindedness of educationists or the devoted loyalty of alumni. A Leidan graduate does not recognize the existence of Utrecht. No more does an Upsala graduate recognize the existence of Lund—only three hundred years old! But how does an Indian draw an "educationist's map of the world"? The results of this attempt are not uninteresting.

The Indian university man takes his telescope and searches the university heavens. Suddenly the utters an exclamation: "By Gad, Baliol, I declare". He seas Oxford and maps it out. The sweep of the instrument takes him next to Cambridge. (Though sometimes the sweep moves in reverse order). He goes into ecstasies about Trinty College — or King's. It is only if the teleccope is powerful enough, or if the observer is astronomer enough, that he recognizes and plots the University of London — the Imperial College of Science and Technology or the Institute of Education—and perhaps the Universities of Manchester, Glasgow, etc.

Often these days a good observer can make out the beauties and the significance of great American institutions—of the Universities of Chicago, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, etc., of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and so on. (Yet be it said, since we are SCIENTIFIC students of map-making, that just as often the observer deliberately overlooks these institutions and fails to record them). But now what happens when the University observer turns his instrument to the continent of Europe. He very rarely sees anything at all. And it is just sheer blindness, and unfortunate blindness, that this is so—that he sees nothing. For there is much to see.

Let us assume that our amateur observer is pointing his telescopes at the universities of Europe—and that he has good guidance. He sees the University of London, with its 22,000 students, and the University of Paris, with 55,000. He also sees Glasgow, Edinburgh, Oslo, Copenhagen, Amsterdam, Montpellier (as well as Oxford and Cambridge)—all with more than 5,000 and fewer than 8,000 students. He picks out the smaller (in size) Universities of Nottingham, St. Andrews, Ghent, Lund. But what does he really see?

OLDEST & LATEST

He sees that every university today is an emergent, is the product of its own history (influenced of course by the history of the country) but is also the product of the history of all universities. When he considers what Rashdall calls the "serville fidelity" with which the "institutions of a mother-University" are reproduced in its daughters, he is not too much surprised at the similarities of universities. Rashdall, again, says that "the Universities of all countries and of all ages are in reality adaptations under various conditions of one and the same institution." If this is so, and our astronomer-observer finds sufficient evidence that it is, then although there are important local differences (of size, financing, etc.), he sees that there is also the all important thread which leads from the first Universities (Bologna, Paris) to the newest, perhaps the Visva-Bharati or the Gujerat universities in this country. Some of the differences, incidentally, such as the present-day absence of "Colleges" in Paris or Louvain, are due to the LOSS of institutions (several centuries ago)

OLDEST ARE HARD-BOUND BY TRADITION

and not necessarily to a different upbringing.

Secondly, he sees that there are in Europe today State (or municipal) Universities and that there are privately-run institutions. Oxford and Cambridge are privately-run, as also are the Universities of Stockholm, of Aarhus, of Louvain. In Holland the Free (Calvinist) University of Amsterdam and the Roman Catholic University at Nijbegen are private institutions. St. Andrews is a private University. But in the long run it makes little difference in most instances, at least if we can learn from the history of European universities, whether an institution is publicly or privately governed. Countries have their education rules and regulations, which provide for a certain uniformity; and, more pleasant to think about, they aid the private as well as the public universities with grants of money. Though, of course, some nations do more for their universities than do others.

With this as a background, our observer wants to make a classification of the Universities of Europe as he sees them. Of course his guide influences him in his pointing of the telescope; and the guide has had time to see only England, Scotland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, and France. So in his classification the Indian university observer ignores (at the moment) universities of whole sections of Europe. But in the countries that he did look at through his telescope (and in his books) he sees that there are "ancient institutions" and new universities. He sees that there are conflicts between the two types, and the strangleholds of prestige. Of FUNDAMENTAL differences there are now few, as he discovers; but age does provide him with one convenient classification basis.

To be sure, in Scotland the "new" University, the University of Edinburgh, was founded in 1582—whereas the venerable old institutions, Aberdeen, Glasgow, St. Andrews, go back only to 1494, 1450, 1411. In England the antithesis is clearer between Oxford and Cambridge and the newer municipal universities—Manchester, Bristol, Birmingham, Liverpool, Leeds, Reading. Compare, to visualize this completely, the twelfth century birth-dates of Oxford and Cambridge with those of Durham (1831), Manchester (1880), Reading (1926).

The same pattern is to be seen in Sweden, with Upsala founded in 1477 and Lund in 1668—whereas the Universities of Stockholm and Goteborg go back only to 1877 and 1889. Similarly, in Holland, the University of Leiden dates back to 1575 and the University of Utrecht to 1636; but Amsterdam established its municipal university only in 1877. In Belgium, the State Universities of Liege and Ghent, and the University of Brussels, were founded in the not to distant past; Louvain goes back to 1426.

DIFFERENT PATTERN

Our educational astronomer sees, incidentally, that France follows a different pattern. Almost all of its 17 Universities date back many centuries. Lyons (1808) is an exception—which stands out in a group including Montpellier (going back to 1125), Paris (to 1150), Toulouse (1230), Grenoble (1239), etc.

In his classification, then,—which we can also make our classification—he has on the one side the venerable old-age universities such as Oxford, Cambridge, Upsala, Lund, Copenhagen, Leiden, Utrecht, Paris—and opposing them (sometimes very literally) such newer universities as those of

(Continued On Page 20 Col. 2)

Rot As Usual

PATTER: By Asude

TALKING rot, as usual, of course.

But what will you? What can a man do if he has to absorb twenty newspapers every morning on the top of a gallon of what they call "salycilate"? That's what they give you if you have influenza. I had influenza. And then I had the gallon of salycilate. And then the newspapers. Twenty of them.

You don't, of course, expect Editors to have a heart. But I never knew that they had sheer wormwood where other people have hearts.

First, they gave me "Dag Hammarskjoeld." At first, I could not believe my eyes. So I shut them and kept them shut for three minutes. When I opened them again, I found it still there: *"Dag Hammarskjoeld"* Even then, I thought that it was either the flu' or the salycilate. But no, another man came and assured me that I was seeing right.

And then, all the Editors joined in hurling elephants at me. Elephants, and bulls, and bees, and women, and women, and still more women. And a Minister or two.

It would appear that that thing "Hammarskjoeld" had already given lockjaw to several Editors. So, in sheer human kindness, our Delhi Congress Gazette came out with a helpful communique:

"Way to pronounce Hammarskjoeld: You are safe enough with Hammarshold. But to be as near as possible to the correct Swedish pronunciation it is Hammar-shold with an equal light accent on all the three syllables. The last syllable is something between shold and shaild."

Utter piffle, of course. You try to put "an equal light accent on all the three syllables" and then spit out "something between shold and shaild", and see what happens. I did, and I cannot tell you what happened. You will call me vulgar. You try it in the bath-room—before the wash-bowl.

As I said, it is all baloney about "light accent on all the three syllables" and "something between shold and shaild." The proper pronunciation of "Hammarskjoeld" is HUMLEY. Just Humley. You don't believe me, of course. I ask you, how do you pronounce Cholmondoley? Is it Kolmondoley? No, it is Chumleigh. It is just like that. "Hammarskjoeld", Humley. Remember that.

I don't think I shall be holding a "baby" in a hurry for sometime. Not after Editors start talking of "Baby Elephants." I have held babies in my time, genuine Glaxo brands. I have seen friends holding babies—of all brands, and sexes, and ages. Babies of twenty, even so much as thirty. But "Baby elephants"?

Two of these have arrived from Gauhati in Assam to Calcutta by plane, on their way to Holland. One is named "Shakuntala", and the other "Nimmi." "Nimmi", I understand, has a *penchant* for the silver screen. That is why they could not find a place for her in India. There were strong objections.

But when all is said and done, elephants do not agree with all mortals, any more than women or lobster salad. For my life, I cannot imagine what possessed the Minister for Labour to ride an elephant. It is true that his destination was the old palace at Jaipur and it is possible that he wanted to do the thing in style. Look at the price he paid for the "style."

Did you see it in *your* paper? "Mr. V. V. Giri was going to see the old Jaipur palace riding on an elephant. With him was the Rajasthan Chief Minister. Mr. Giri had been garlanded so heavily, according to his own story, that even though he had taken off the garlands, bees attacked him, attracted by the lingering scent of the flowers. The Ministers had to run for their lives. Even so, the Labour Minister was stung several times."

Surely this requires an explanation? Work it out for yourself. You see two Ministers, one for Labour and the other for Rajasthan, atop an elephant and having a merry time. Then the bees come and have a whack at the aforesaid Ministers—whacks, I should say. Next minute, you see the same Ministers "running for their lives." But how?

How does a man—a Minister for Labour even—start running for his life from the top of an elephant? If the Editor said that the Minister developed two wings and started *flying* for his life, it would be intelligible, it would make sense. But how does a Minister start *running* from the top of an elephant?

And then, this "attracted by the lingering scent of the flowers." All nonsense, of course. The flowers had nothing to do with it. Ministers do not need flowers to attract bees. You do. I do. Not Ministers. If you don't believe me, ask the Governor of Behar. He will tell you and quote Shakespeare in the telling.

After the bees came the Bull. The United Press of India reports from Patna that "a Bull has caused partial derailment of a passenger train between the Nirmali and Ghoghardiha stations on the N.E. Railway. The Bull, officially described as 'abnormally massive' was knocked down and run over by the locomotive."

There is more in it than meets your eye. For, I knew that Railway years ago. Only, it was not called "N. E. Railway" then. Bulls and goats and dogs came in collision with trains those days, but were never run over. There were only derailments,—and the derailments were complete, not "partial."

And today, in spite of the bull being 'abnormally massive', it was run over and the derailment was just "partial." It is just a way of showing the stuff of which their engines are made now. We didn't have engines of that kind those days. They were not made for collisons with bulls and other cattle.

Talking of elephants, and bees, and bulls—not I, not I, always the Editors—Does "Animal" Include Woman Also? That's the poser which is causing sleepless nights to the Council of State over Shrimati Rukmani Arundale's Bill for "Prevention of Cruelty to Animals."

The trouble arises from the fact that in the Bill, an "animal" has been defined as "any living being other than man." A Woman is a "living being other man", and, therefore, she is an animal. Or, is she?

One answer suggested is that "he" includes "she." But does it? Does "he" include "she", or is it not the other way about? How can a word of two letters include another of three? One might just as well say, "man" includes "woman." It does nothing of the kind, of course.

It would be far more correct to say that "man" becomes "woman" only when you tag on "wo" unto "man." I am not thinking of surgical miracles at the moment.

I see that Shri Morarji Desai has been talking of women's skirts in the Bombay Assembly. That is interesting. For, I always understood that to mention these unmentionables was a SIN!

Heart Of India's Cultural Heritage

UNIQUE ART CENTRES ON CENTRAL RAILWAY

IT would not be an exaggeration to say that the Central Railway as it stands today is indeed a 'tourists' paradise' in every sense of the word.

Since the Railway traverses vast distances and extends across the length and breadth of India in all the directions, it covers geographically many important and interesting facets of culture which have an immense appeal to the foreign tourist in particular. If one is looking for architectural and cultural monuments, there is nothing to beat the fantastic frescoes at Ajanta and the architecture at Ellora; or the stupas at Sanchi or the extremely lavish architecture at Khajuraho. If we are looking for historical edifices such as forts and fortresses, there is an abundance of them at Gwalior, at Asirgarh, at Daulatabad, in the Western Ghats, all of which are once again situated on the Central Railway. It would not be too much to say that a good bit of the pageant of history was staged within the four corners of the Central Railway right from the advent of the Moghals to the time of partition of India for the Moghals, as is well-known, traversed long distances often from Delhi to Daulatabad and their field of activity necessarily became considerably extensive.

On the other hand, if the tourist is interested in fishing or shooting, then again, the Central zone provides adequate facilities. If we are looking for the best in Moghal Architecture, there is of course nothing to beat the grandeur of Agra, Fatehpur Sikri and Delhi itself.

HILL STATIONS

On the other hand, we have our fair share of hill stations and if they do not reach the snowy grandeur of Darjeeling and Gulmarg, they abound in beauties of nature and they have by sheer proximity to Bombay endeared themselves to the residents of Bombay, in particular. Special mention may, therefore, in this context be made of places like Lonavla, Matheran and Mahableshwar to say nothing of Pachmari, a little hill station which has always been popular to the residents of Central India and has lost none of its charm even today.

Perhaps we could have a quick glance at some of the important places on the Central Railway. It is a pity we cannot linger long on the architectural beauties of Bombay and the various amusements and entertainments provided therein as these are far too well-known to every one in India. Apart from the various places of entertainment like cinemas and theatres, Bombay abounds in hotels where distinctive food is served to suit all palates and entertainment 'par excellence' is provided for the visiting tourist. To escape from the sultry weather of Bombay, we have beautiful beaches like Juhu, Marve and Versova and these again form a popular item in the repertoire of every visitor.

Among the architectural monuments in Bombay are the Municipal Corporation Building, the Victoria Terminus Building, the Rajabai Clock Tower, etc. If we want to have an idea of the cultural side of Bombay, we must visit, across the ferry, the Elephanta Caves showing rock-hewn architecture, the like of which it will be difficult to come across elsewhere in India. The Hindus called this little island as "The Town of Purification". This is probably because not far from the landing place, in the old days the rock had been carved into a huge image of the elephant. The Hindu conception of God as a spiritual being, pervading everything, manifesting Himself in three aspects—Brahma, the creator; Vishnu, the preserver; and Siva, the destroyer, is probably one of the best achievements of Elephanta.

MONSOON SCENE

Proceeding further up, we have necessarily to negotiate the ghats and encounter the tropical mountain scenery of the most pleasing variety particularly if we undertake our trip during or after the monsoons. The scenery on the 10-mile Karjat-Igatpuri section with its flowing cascades and tortuous curves has to be seen to be believed. It will incidentally be recalled that the conquest of the Thull and Bhore ghats was a headache to the technicians of the Central Railway when soon after the opening of the line from Bombay to Thana, it was obvious that if any further progress in the railways had to be made, the ghats would necessarily have to be conquered as an immediate measure. Hence the importance of what in modern language may be called "operation ghats". That this marvellous feat of engineering was completed by the Engineers of the old G. I. P. Railway is a tribute to their patience and perseverance as also their technical skill at a time when the modern equipment was not well-known.

Perhaps we may just linger a little at Nasik as it attracts a number of Hindus as an important pilgrim centre and the compelling force of faith brings people to have a dip in the holy Godavari, particularly on certain auspicious days. Nasik is supposed to be the place where Rama accompanied by Sita and Laxmana spent a part of his exile on the banks of the Godavari.

BEAUTY OF BHOPAL

We may then race through the rail road passing Manmad, on to Bhusawal and the Tapti to get a glimpse of the famous Asirgar fortress from the train till we reach Hoshangabad and cross the Narbada. It would appear that some of the most important rivers of India traverse through the breadth of the Central Railway and some of our most important bridges are built on these rivers. Bhopal, is the next place which attracts our attention and a visit to this place for a day or so will certainly be worthwhile. It is in Bhopal that we come across certain interesting items of Muslim architecture such as the Ahmedabad Palace which was the residence of Her Highness the Nawab-Begum, known as the 'Veiled Queen of Bhopal.' Half-hidden among the mountains ablaze with "flame in the forest" in the early spring and summer, resplendent with rich-hued foliage in the autumn and winter, it provides an appropriate setting for the beauty of Bhopal.

SANCHI

Today, however, attention has been centred more on Sanchi than on Bhopal. While the old palaces at Bhopal may be forgotten, the stupas at Sanchi can never be buried into oblivion. We are told that according to the Hindus, the quest for solitude brought into existence centuries ago, monuments which still attract to Sanchi every one who wishes to behold wonderful works of art and study the religious feeling which supplied the motive power for that art.

To quote an authority, it is known that 200 years before the birth of Christ or possibly earlier, when Buddhist monks selected this little mound for their sanctuary, there existed, six miles or so distant, Vidisa, the Capital of Akram —a powerful Hindu Kingdom. It is understood that Emperor Asoka himself took up his abode in this land while proceeding to take his ambassadorial duties at Ujjain. The idea of Nirvana conceived by Gautama the Buddha seem to have haunted our ancient Emperors who went in various lands to preach the gospel of the Buddha. The whole hill of Sanchi at one time abounded with institutions of a religious and erudite nature and so many monks congregated there that it soon developed into an important university centre. Subsequently, however, the place was abandoned and became a thick jungle and was neglected. Today, however, there is a wealth of exquisite carving on the various Gateways provided at Sanchi and there are stories in stone inscribed. To Sir John Marshall, goes the credit of cutting down the jungle, clearing away the debris, piecing together the stones which lay about in confusion, and bringing about a rebuilding of the place.

KHAJURAHO

Before going to witness the glories of Agra, may we halt a while at Khajuraho, a small place in Chhatarpur State, only 60 miles from Harpalpur. The road is good and a car can be arranged and the visit will be definitely worthwhile. Let us recall that Khajuraho was formerly the capital of the old capital of Jujhoti and is mentioned by Hiuen Tsang in his travels. There are thirty temples here built by the Chandel rulers between 950 and 1050 A.D.

In the Kandarya Mahadeo, a Saivite temple, Cunningham has counted over 800 statues and eight elephants on horizontal panels on the buttresses round the Vimana and Mandapam.

The temple of Ramachandra bears an inscription dating from 954 A.D. The third great monument is the Jinanatha, a Jania temple, distinguished by its graceful pillars and profusion of sculpture.

STORY OF THE TAJ

The story of the Taj in Agra is very well known and needs no reiteration.

Described as a poem in stone as a tribute to the love of an Emperor for his beloved, the work on the Taj was begun in 1631 and took seventeen years to complete. It is today one of the seven wonders of the world and no visitor to India can afford to miss this marvel.

As a distinguished traveller wrote, 'To those who have not already seen it, I will say, Go to India. The Taj alone is well worth the journey'. Seeing the place by moon-light has a haunting fascination which has been brought out in song and dance, in fact and fiction throughout the ages.

Besides the Taj, however, there are innumerable other monuments, which are worthy of mention in Agra. Particular mention may be made of the Khas Mahal in the Fort of Agra and the tomb of Itmad-ud-Daula. Special note may also be made of the Pearl Mosque which was designed by a craftsman who possessed the skill to make stone suggest the struggle of the soul to soar above mundane entanglements.

FATEHPUR SIKRI

What about the ruins at Fatehpur Sikri? Although not directly situated on the Central Railway they are at a stone's throw from Agra and are accessible by convenient road and rail transport. The town was built by Akbar and it was here that the Emperor sought to evolve a new faith —Din-Ilahi—by combining Hinduism and Islam which unfortunately had a tragic failure. The immediate provocation was the birth of a baby, Jehangir (the possessor of the world), who was supposed to have been born to Akbar as a result of his pilgrimage to a great saint—Sheikh Salim Chisti.

BUDDHIST CAVES

If we turn South East from Kanyan, we cannot afford to miss Lonavla and Matheran on the one hand and Poona and Mahabaleshwar on the other. Both Lonavla and Matheran have a picturesque situation, a salubrious climate and are prime favourites for the Bombaywallas due to their extreme nearness to Bombay. People of Bombay ever since the last hundred years, when Matheran was discovered have a softness for this little hill and repair thither either on foot or by horse or by the toy railway run by the Central Railway. While Matheran has a number of hotels and restaurants to suit all pockets, Lonavla and to some extent Khandala are also well-provided in this respect. Matheran has a number of points from which one can see a sheer drop; particular mention may be made of Panorama Point, Louisa Point and Porcupine Point.

Near Lonavla, however, are the chaityas or Buddhist shrines at Karla which are remarkable examples of architecture dating from 2nd century B. C.

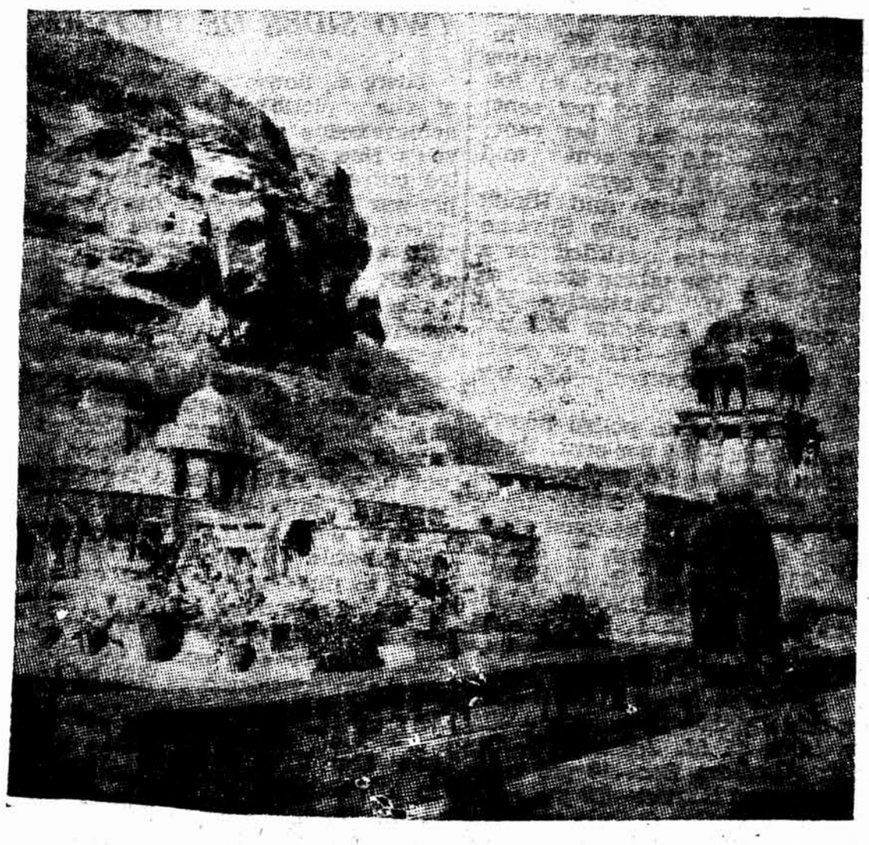
The shrine has been chiselled out of the solid rock in the form of a great cathedral with nave, alter, side separated from the body of the structure by rows of mammoth pillars vaulted roof and balcony. A number of exquisitely carved columns run the length of the chamber on either side. There are seven pillars at the back of the stupa or mound —shaped like the one originally built to enshrine the relics of the Buddha

CAPITAL OF PESHWAS

Poona the capital seat of the Peshwas lies at the foot of a number of impregnable fortresses, chief mention may however, be made of Lohgarh and Visapur.

To keep one's powder dry and to placate the diety at the

(Continued on Page 23 Col 1)



A view of the Gwalior Fort.

Rajasthan Architecture

Impressive front view of Vishwanath temple at Khajuraho.

Taj Is A Poem In Stone

Last Look Round

Missionaries

FOREIGN missionaries in India have been in the news recently. Prime Minister Nehru during his tour of Nagaland on the north-eastern frontier of India made a reference to the activities of foreign Christian missionaries, in raising the demand for a separate Nagaland. There was later reference in both the Houses of the Indian Parliament to this issue as well as the proselytising activities of foreign Christian Missionaries in the country. India's Home Minister Dr. Katju admitted that the Government had received information about such activities from some districts of Madhya Pradesh. The earliest reports were received six months ago. Enquiry was being made and the matter was under consideration of the Government, said Dr. Katju.

Before we take up the issue of missionary activities in Nagaland, one instance of objectionable activities which has appeared in a Northern India paper last week can be mentioned here. From Hazaribagh comes the news that one Rev. K. Grogen of the Catholic Ashram and his alleged agents tried to dissuade Bandhan Ram Rabidas and his son of village Godhkhar from performing "Satyanarayan Puja," and urged them to embrace Christianity. On the complainant's refusal, it is alleged he was assaulted and the tiles of his house were smashed. This was followed by intimidation by Father Grogen himself. The Rabidas community, to which these persons belong, held a meeting of protest and a complaint also regarding the assault has been filed and a copy of it has been sent to the Revenue Minister of Bihar.

Another bit of news which appeared in a Delhi weekly some time back makes queer reading. The paper called this "Christianity through pregnancy". In the course of one week, the paper said, there were three cases of this type in Kalimpong, in Sikkim State. A Christian girl from a certain institution becomes friendly with a Hindu or Buddhist youth, entices him to a lonely place, becomes pregnant, and later on informs the youth of her condition. Christian Padres and the girl's relatives then put pressure on the boy to save the girl's honour by marrying her, threatening unpleasant consequences, if he refuses. Of course, before the marriage ceremony can take place the youth has to be baptised, said the paper.

These are just two instances of the methods of proselytisation which have recently appeared in the papers.

Way Out

THE Archibishop of Madras, Dr. L. Mathias, has raised the constitutional issue of whether India can under the Fundamental Rights of Freedom of Worship ban conversion activities of foreign missionaries. Besides he says according to the Gita "in whatever form you worship Me (God) that form I shall approve." In this respect without advancing any other argument, we feel that if the Archbishop accepts this quotation from the Gita, then there is no need of converting any body from the religion he is following, because God accepts worship in any form which the devotee conceives. And that should be the attitude of the missionaries, at least in modern times, in secular states like India, unless they still think that their own salvation or getting to heaven is ensured by converting more people to their own religion.

To check the proselytising activities of the missionaries, a suggestion was made by a social reformer that all such conversions should be registered. But the other way about seems to be a good — rather better — method. The Bihar Government recently in some of the Governmental forms have abolished the columns meant for filling up of the castes of the applicants. Why should not Governments in India go ahead and drop the columns meant for entering religion in all the forms issued by them in whatsoever connection it might be? That will be the first sound step for the foundation of a secular state. If this is done and if the State does not attach any importance to the religion of the individual citizen, which should be a matter purely between his conscience and his God, then the value of conversion will be reduced to zero, and nobody will waste his or her time or thought on proselytisation. It will save that much energy and time wasted in consummating these, and the worthless discussion on these subjects.

And at the next decennial census it would be best if classification of population according to religions is discontinued.

Political Activities

NOW regarding the political side of the activities of the foreign Christian missionaries in Nagaland, to which Prime Minister Nehru made a reference at Kohima on March 30 last, we find an article written by Shri N. R. Gore in the well-known Poona weekly "Kesari" last week.

Shri Gore says that when Prof. Coupland's plan for India was being put forth, Mr. Churchill had sent a special observer to Nagaland. This information was given to him by a friend in Silchar recently. Churchill's objective, it seems, was to make an independent territory of the tract from Garo Hills to Karen area in Burma.

If Churchill had succeeded in 1945 elections and even if he had had to give independence to India and Burma, probably the situation in these areas would have been quite different from what it is today, though that territory may not have become sovereign, says Shri. Gore. To keep Nagaland a separate entity from India and Burma was probably the objective of Churchillian strategy. And in this objective the missionaries were aided and abetted by the planters of the tea gardens.

Was it this that Prime Minister Nehru had in mind when he criticised the political activities of the foreign Christian missionaries in this region?

In the Lushai Hills 90 per cent of people are Christians and the missionaries have brought up literacy to the standard of Travancore-Cochin in India. They have given the hill tribes the Roman script and made them "un-Indian" (if not anti-Indian) according to Shri. Gore. According to him, the work of reclaiming these hill people for India brooks no delay and even the sending away of the foreign missionaries would be a welcome step.

He further suggests that the plantations also should be taken over by the Government or nationalised even by paying compensation, if we want to avoid the political complications of the activities of the planters.

Of course, as a secular state India should not think of reconverting the people of the Hill tribes to Hinduism or any other religion, he says.

Methods of conversion today differ from the inquisitorial tactics of the Portuguese Padres. But a secular state should declare its policy of not recognising the religion of any individual in all its dealings with the citizen. So long as the freedom we enjoy is based on the conception of a secular state there should be no difficulty in doing this. And logically the conversion of any individual from one religion to another also should not be taken cognizance of, provided this is a change from conviction. If methods as those in Kalimpong and Bihar, mentioned above, are resorted to, there are other remedies either legal or social which can check such activities of the missionaries.

DEFICIT FINANCING NEEDS SYSTEMATIC CONTROL

Roosevelt's New Deal Shows Bright Side Of The Picture

WITH the present structure of capital and money market, it is not reasonable to be optimistic about Foreign investments in India to augment the bill for the Five-Year Plan.

Britain is battling with her unsatisfactory balance of payments position and the only source for funds to finance our planned economy is U.S.A. There too, the prospects are not bright.

The Finance Minister feels quite optimistic about the consequences of the deficit financing, but the possible maximum welfare can be guaranteed, only if deficit financing is accompanied by the imposition of a systematic control.

BY V. N. HUKKU

It is quite fortunate that at last we have received the final version of our first Five-year Plan, which provides a planned basis of action for all-sided development of the country during the period from 1951 to 1956 of which the third year is to commence shortly. Keeping aside, for the time being a more critical estimate of the plan, I would just like to express my views on only one aspect of the financing of the plan namely "Deficit Financing."

The planners have envisaged the need of resorting to deficit financing to the extent of Rs 290 crores. Before anything can be said about the feasibility of this proposition, it will be just worthwhile to say something about the theoretical aspect of the term "Deficit Financing".

The Governments after the second world war, in almost all the important countries, have found themselves placed in awkward situations as regards meeting the growing needs of their expenditure. On the one hand they have failed to check the increasing expenditure on the administrative set-up and the armament programme, and on the other, they have failed to increase the quantum of revenue sufficiently, because the increase in the productivity in various spheres and in the national income has been quite unsatisfactory. This very fundamental dis-equilibrium between revenue and expenditure is a headache to the governments. If money were like the fabulous treasures of Croesus it would have mattered little and the solution of the problem would have been much easier. But it must not be lost sight of that the true worth of money depends 'inter alia' upon its utility and scarcity, hence the approach is bound to be different.

The term deficit financing specifies a state of affairs in which the usual resources of revenue of the government fall short of the needs for expenditure and with a view to meeting this gap, the government compels the central bank to expand the supply of currency by issuing paper notes without any backing.

This is quite different from the other methods of issuing bonds, securities and treasury bills or borrowing from the Central Bank for a temporary period. It is also different from the case of a businessman who approaches the capital or money market for this requirements of capital and working funds respectively.

ISSUE OF PAPER MONEY

...A successful application of the scheme of deficit financing will surely enable the government to meet the expenditure of a development programme without causing any loss to the general welfare of the public. This support to the existing supply of money by the issue of paper money by the central bank being backed by nothing substantial but the promise of the government, will not develop into a chaos, if the central authority adjusts the supply of currency to the reasonable demands. A very common conclusion is, that deficit fifnancing enables an increase in the government expenditure thereby increasing the purchasing power in the market. The term deficit financing has also been co-related to inflation. Whether it leads to inflation in a country or not depends upon certain conditions. Thus when business activity is dull, any effort to stimulate individual capital investment by adding more purchasing power would increase the employment and productivity. If it were applied in a period of boom, it will lead to unhealthy inflation. Further if the increased amount is utilised for productive purposes, a sacrifice in the beginning will lead to recovery and success in the future.

In other words it can be safely said that under such circumstances the inflation caused by deficit financing is in itself a cure for it after some time. By an increase in the purchasing power the national income will rise and the revenue and the borrowing capacity of the government will also be increased which will consequently lessen the need for deficit financing to some extent.

It has, further, to be borne in mind that reckless expansion of currency will bring forth tremendous miseries as have been witnessed by the conditions which prevailed due to the expansion of German Marks, American Greenbacks and Russian Roubles without attaching any real purchasing power to them. The experiment in currency expansion by Chiang Kai-Shek in his old empire also bears testimony to such untold miseries.

TWO SIDES OF PICTURE

There is, however, a better side of the picture, for which the achievements of President Roosevelt's New Deal and the controlled currency system during the pre-war Hitler's regime have been referred to by the eminent people with knowledge of economies. If deficit financing is resorted to along with a proper check up and control over the volume of investment, monetary and credit structure, commodities and foreign trade, the results will not be unpleasant. The creation of additional purchasing power is not always an evil or a red light signal of approaching misery. If it is so done with skill and within suitable limits and with a view to meeting needs for an all round expanding economy and not for wasteful and unproductive military or social expenditure, the consequences will be beneficial.

In the original draft of the Five-Year Plan it was stated that to to the extent of Rs. 290 crores some foreign capital deficit financing will have to be resorted

(Continued from Page 9 Col. 5)

Public Opinion Poll Favours

COALITION CABINET AT CENTRE

A COALITION Government, preferably an all-party, at the Centre alone can enthuse the masses and win their co-operation and confidence. This view is held by an overwhelming majority of the Indian people, as revealed in a public opinion poll conducted in many parts of the country by the Indian Newspaper Features Syndicate.

One of the questions asked by the poll-takers was: Are you sorry that the talks between Prime Minister Nehru and J. P. Narain ended unsuccessfully?

58 per cent of the people polled, answered 'Yes,' 35 per cent 'No,' and 6.5 per cent were undecided.

Another question was: Do you consider a Coalition or National Goverment necessary for winning greater co-operation and confidence of the masses?

83 per cent said 'Yes,', 14.6 per cent 'No,' and 2.1 per cent had not made up their minds.

The third question was: Which of the following coalitions do you consider most desirable? (a) Congress-Praja Socialist, (b) Congress-Praja Socialist-Communist, (c) Congress-Hindu Mohasabha-Jan Sangh, (d) All-party coalition.

31.1 per cent favoured (a); 11 per cent (b); 4.4 per cent (c); and 34.4 per cent (d). Another 4.4 per cent supported an all-party coalition, minus the Communists. 14.8 per cent expressed no opinion.

"BIG SIXTEEN"

Sixteen most popular men and women voted by the people to the Central Cabinet, irrespective of party affiliation, are (1) Jawaharlal Nehru—91.1 per cent voted for him, (2) Jai Prakash Narain—77.8 per cent, (3) K. N. Katju—66.6 per cent, (4) S. Radakrishnan 66.6 per cent; (5) Rajendra Prasad—65.4 per cent, (6) J. B. Kripalani—61.2 per cent, (7) C. Rajagopalachari—58.7 per cent, (8) C. D. Deshmukh—55.4 per cent (9) Asoka Mehta—54.4 per cent, (10) Abul Kalam Azad—45.9 per cent, (11) Rammanohar Lohia—43.3 per cent, (12) Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya—42.4 per cent, (13) Shyama Prasad Mookerjee—42.4 per cent, (14) K. M. Panikkar—40 per cent, (15) John Matthai—40 per cent and (16) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur—40 per cent.

Five of the Socialist leaders qualified for places in the Central Cabinet. Jai Prakash Narain ranked second only to Pandit Nehru.

No Communist leader was included among the 16. The voting for the Communists was as follows: A. Gopalan—31.2 per cent; Hiren Mukerjee—24.4 per cent; Ajay Ghosh—17.6 per cent and S. A. Dange—2.3 per cent.

Of the Jan Sangh and Hindu Mahasabha leaders, only Shyama Prasad Mookerjee qualified for a cabinet post. The others stood as follows: N. C. Chatterjee—34.5 per cent; V. D. Savarkar 21.1 per cent; N. B. Khare—17.8 per cent; and Swami Karpatreeji—5.6 per cent.

The industrialists polled poorly. J. R. D. Tata—14.5 per cent; Ramkrishna Dalmia—6.5 per cent and G. D. Birla—4.4 per cent.

The voting record of some other leaders is given below. T. Prakasam—36.6 per cent; G. B. Pant—35.4 per cent; Vijayalaxmi Pandit—34.5 per cent; G. L. Nanda—34.5 per cent; V. K. Krishna Menon—33.4 per cent; B. R. Ambedkar—28.7 per cent; Morarji Desai—23.3 per cent; Master Tara Singh—21.2 per cent; N. M. Joshi—17.6 per cent; Narendra Deo—10 per cent; Rafi Ahmad Kidwai—6.6 per cent; Pandit Sundarlal—3.4 per cent and Lal Bahadur Shastri—2.3 per cent.

—I.N.F.S.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Five Bermuda Pictorials Designed By Berry

Bradbury Wilkinson and Co. have been given the order for the printing of the forthcoming definitives of Bermuda. Recess printing has been employed for all the values and the stamps will incorporate the Crown and the Queen's portrait. The designer of five of the values is James Berry, of New Zealand, one of the outstanding stamp artists of the present time. Particulars of the series are given below:

½d olive green, Easter Lilies.
1d red and black, the 'Perct' stamp.

1½d green, Easter Lily.
2d red and blue, Racing Dinghy.
2½d red, Sir George Somers and his ship the 'Sea Venture'.
3d violet, Map of Bermuda.
4d ultramarine and black, the 'Perot' stamp.
4½d. sea-green, composite design showing the 'Sea Venture' an Easter Lily and the 'Perot' stamp.
6d blue-green and black Phaeton Flavirostris.
1 sh. orange, 'Hog Money'.
1s. 3d. blue, Map of Bermuda.
2sh. brown, Arms of St. George's
2sh. 6d. Scarlet, Warwick Fort.
5 sh. marone, 'Hog' coin.
10sh. ultramarine, 'Hog Money'.
£ 1 olive green, Arms of Bermuda. The Arms are printed in four colours by lithography, the background is recess printed in olive green.

More Famous Italians

The larger the stamps, the better collectors like 'em, but not so the average user of the mails. To banks, business houses and others, 'commemorative size' labels are an unmitigated nuisance. The 'Italians at Work' series has been the cause of a lot of complaints pouring into the Italian post office. The set is to be replaced by one in a smaller format in the near future.

Italy is soon to honour the 3rd Centenary of the birth of the composer Arcangelo Corelli, one of the earliest violin virtuosos.

Also on the tapis is a 25 lire value to mark the 5th Centenary of the birth of the painter Luca Signorelli.

The third of the famous Italians to be honoured this year is St. Clare, who died 700 years ago and who (under the guidance of her kinsman, St Francis Assisi), founded the Franciscan order for women in 1212.

Shoddy Fakes

India is the paradise of the stamp faker. Crude forgeries of the Scinde Dawk and various 1854 issues are a familiar feature of the philatelic scene. A little less common are the fakes of the 1866 'Fiscal' stamp overprints. A fairly large lot of these issues seems to be floating around at the moment. The stamps concerned are S. G. 66 and 68 (ordinary) and S. G. 515 516, 517 and 518 (Official).

The overprinting is fairly plausible, but — as usual—postmarks give the game away On some of the copies a 'Registered' date stamp of the 1900's has been applied. Possession and sale of forgeries—AS FORGERIES—is quite legitimate, and many advanced collectors have made collections of fakes—even those made to fiddle philatelists. But some of the rubbish turned out by the Indian faker would take in no one but gulls of the first water. It is a sad commentary on the philatelic knowledge of many an Indian collector that even these utterly amateurish duds find an occasional market! It also speaks volumes for the mentality of the forger who can 'create' a hundred pound item but has not the brains enough to provide himself with a plausible date stamp.

U. P. U. FROM U. N. O.

The United Nations U.P.U. Stamp shown above will be issued on June 12th and is one of the eight new stamps that are due from UNO this year. The stamp, which will be printed in two denominations—3c and 5c—has been designed by H. Woyty-Wimmer of De la Rue, London. The design symbolises the universality of the Universal Postal Union, which is one of the oldest specialised international agencies. This stamp was one of the winners in the International postage stamp design contest which was held in 1952.

Flowers Are In Fashion

The regular Dutch 'Summer Charity' series consist of flower designs. Date of issue is May 1st, and there will be five stamps in the set. Values and colours are:

2c plus 2c blue and place blue, Hyacinth.
5c plus 2c bistre. African Marigold.
6c plus 4c white, yellow and pale green, Daffodil.
10c plus 5c carmine and pale carmine, Anemone.
20c plus 5c blue and pale blue Iris.

Mauritius

Seven stamps are on order for Mauritius. All will bear the Queen's portrait and the Crown. There is one new value, and two new designs. Details are given below.

4 cents, bright purple, Sugar Factory.
10c green, Tamarine Falls, (new design).
15c red, Historical Museum at Mahebourg, (new value and design.)
20c brown-purple, Statue of Mahe de La Bourdonnais.
25c ultramarine, Legend of Paul and Virginia.
50c and Re 1 denominations remain as in the current set except for the change in the Royal Portrait.

Flood Charities From Belgium

Holland has already issued a Flood Relief stamp, in order to raise funds in aid of those stricken by the recent devastating floods. Her neighbour Belgium, who was also badly affected, has now put out a charity set. In welcome contrast to some previous sets, these Flood Reliefs have a very reasonable Surcharge, and should therefore prove popular with collectors. Central subject is Princess Josephine-Charlotte in the uniform of a Red Cross nurse.

Values are: 80c. plus 20c; 1fr. 20c plus 30c, 2fr. plus 50c; 2fr. 50c. plus 50c; 4fr. plus 1fr. In addition to this regular series. the 2fr. plus 50c denomination has been printed in a miniature sheet of eight stamps. It is good to note that there has been no excessive premium attached to the sheet, which was on sale at the normal 20 Frs.

Israel

Israel has celebrated the five anniversary of the foundation of the State with a tricolour stamp (in deep green, pale green and scarlet) with a value of 110 pruta. Date of issue was April 19th and the design showed the State insignia and five anemones.

New Rhodesian Definitives

The new definitives of Southern Rhodesia have been ordered from Bradbury Wilkinson's, and are scheduled for issue on October 15th. Recess printing will be used. Designs and colours are as follows:

½d brown-purple and deep grey, Sable Antelope.
1d. brown and green, Tobacco Planter.
2d purple and deep brown, Grave of Cecil Rhodes and Allan Wilson Memorial.
3d red and deep brown, African Farm Worker.
4d grey, red and green, Flame Lily.
4½d blue and black, Victoria Falls.
6d blue-green and copper brown, Baobab Tree.
9d. brown and blue, Lion.
1 sh. blue and violet, Zimbabwe Ruins.
2 sh. red and purple, Birchenough Bridge.
2sh. 6d. orange and green, Kariba Gorge.
5 sh. green and pale brown. African Basket Maker.
10 sh. green and deep brown, Balancing Rocks.
£ 1 black and red, Rhodesian Coat of Arms.

Australia

The following are the details of the Coronation commemoratives to be issued by Australian Commonwealth:

In size they are to be double the present 3½d definitive stamp and are to be issued in sheets of eighty. There will be three stamps in all. with a common design. A three-quarter portrait of the Queen appears in the right hand portion of the stamp and at the left the following inscription is superimposed on the outline of the Crown: 'Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second, 2 June 1953' Below this inscription appears the country's name, while the value is shown in the lower left hand corner. Denominations are 3½d. 7½d. and 2sh.

ROYAL WEDDING

The marriage of Prince Jean of Luxembourg and Princess Josephine Charlotte of Belgium has been celebrated by the issue of a handsome set of six values. Both the Prince and the Princess are no strangers to philatelists, having appeared on several stamps of their respective countries. Particulars of the set, which was issued on April 1st, are given below:

80c slate-violet;
1fr. 20c brown;
2 fr. olive-green;
3fr. deep scarlet:
4fr. blue;
9fr. brownish red.

FORTHCOMING U.S. COMMEMS

Seven commemoratives are to be issued by the United States this year. Due on April 30th is a three center to mark the Sesquicentenary of the Louisiana Purchase—the Centenary of which was responsible for a set of five stamps in 1904. The new stamp will portray Robert R. Livingston, James Monroe and Marbois, the signatories to the Louisiana transfer.

The other six stamps are to be issued in connection with:

(1) Centenary of Commodore Perry's negotiations with Japan which opened the door to foreign trade.
(2) 75th Anniversary of the American Bar Association.
(3) 25th Anniversary of the Future Farmers of America.
(4) In honour of General George S. Patton.
(5) 10th Anniversary of the Gadsden Purchase.

Czechoslovakia

Two memorial series have been issued by Czechoslovakia. The first (consisting of a single stamp) honours Stalin, the second, made up of three values, marks the death of Klement Gottwald. Both memorial issues are in black. The top value of the Gottwald design (5kr) also comes in a miniature sheet of one stamp.

Coffee Stamps Make An Ideal Short Subject

WHILE coffee addicts run a poor second to tea drinkers in this part of the country, where every street corner has a couple of tea shops, the South of India, in common with many countries of the world, gives a place of honour to coffee.

Several of the South American republics have featured coffee on their stamps. A coffee propaganda drive by Honduras was heralded, in 1929, by the issue of a special 5c stamp with a coffee tree as the main feature. Columbia has several coffee stamps to her credit. The 5c value of the 1932 series shows a scene of a coffee plantation. Look carefully at the stamp and you will be able to see bananas as well. In this part of the world the two are always grown together, for the banana tree gives the coffee shrub protection from the fierce rays of the sun.

The 1932 Columbian Airs and the 1934 set show various scenes connected with coffee cultivation, but one of the most effective stamps is the 1939 5c which shows girls picking coffee berries off the bushes. Some coffee trees grow fairly high, so that step ladders are needed at the time of harvesting. Sprays of coffee berries and coffee flowers appear on the Columbia set of 1947, and the series is a particular favourite with the kids since the stamps are printed in several colours.

A coffee tree in full bloom can be a very beautiful sight indeed, as can be seen from the 1940 air stamps of San Salvador. The blossoms cover the trees so profusely that it almost seems as if they have been caught in a snowstorm. It was the French who introduced coffee into the New World about 200 years ago and it is still the major product of some of the French possessions in this part of the world. The 1947 issue of the French island of Guadeloupe shows natives picking berries.

Brazil, if one is to believe the music hall ditties, is celebrated for nuts. Actually coffee is one of the staple crops and Brazil is one of the great coffee producing nations. There was a good deal of bitterness some years ago when, in order to keep coffee prices high, a huge quantity was burnt by Brazil In 1928 Brazil celebrated the second centenary of the introduction of coffee into the country while the ten years later she put out an attractive multi-coloured set showing a coffee bag the Brazilian flag and the branches of a coffee tree.

Costa Rica produced coffee definites in 1921, and the following year put out a coffee overprint 'Cafe de Costa Rica" 1923 and 1937 also saw coffee propaganda stamps. Venezuela shows a girl picking coffee on a stamp of 1938 while Nicaragua has featured a coffee plant on a triangular stamp of 1947.

Though all these stamps are from the Americas, coffee originated in Africa, and Mozambique has shown a coffee tree on one of her pictorials. The purpose of the stamp was not propaganda, however, for most of the Mozambique coffee is grown for local consumption.

A thematic collection of coffee stamps can be formed without any difficulty. will cost very little, and will make a very attractive album page. It also happens to be one of the very few themes which a beginner can hope to pursue to completion

Fish With A Future

One of the most popular pictorial issues of recent years has been the Mozambique 'Fishes' set. Quite a lot of patience is needed for the set to be completed item by item from office mixtures, for some of the values are decidedly scarce. The face value of the complete series is pretty high, and the fact that the stamps are so well designed and printed has meant that they have been in such great demand with collectors that the scarcer varieties have not been obtainable for love or money. Of the lower values, the 4esc. is definitely scarce, while of the higher denominations, the 15esc. is seldom. if ever seen.

The set is now being superceded by a fresh 'Butterfuly' series, which is likely to be just as popular but Messrs. Whitefield King and Co. of Ipswich state that the entire fish series is not to be withdrawn for some time. From what has happened in the case of past Mozambique issues, it seems likely that some of the scarcer denominations will now begin to make their appearance on commercial mail. Collectors would be well advised to keep a sharp look out for the 'odd' denominations, such as 1.50 esc., 2.50 esc., 3.50 esc. and also for the 4, 6 and 15 escudos.

This is one of those sets which has—in the case off odd values—come into the hands of every beginner. When it is obsolete, there is certain to be a rush to complete. That is when the full series will begin to rise. and rise fast. Add to the other factors involved, the great attractiveness of the stamps, and it will be seen that the Fishes of Mozambique have a very bright future indeed

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(3599)

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Quotations are invited for quick supply of brand new or secondhand plant in perfect working condition consisting of one unit or more covering a total capacity of 3 units of about 300 K.W. each of rectifiers, convertors or motor generators to convert 3 phase 50 cycles A.C. into 460 volts 3-Wire D.C. system, the A.C. side being either 11,000 or 400 volts. The equipment should be fit for parallel operation, comprehensive and complete with its control gear both on A.C. and D.C. side. Write giving particulars and technical details with time of delivery to Box No. 6248 The Bombay Chronicle.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
TENDER NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS for the work of "Widening the embankment of Trolly line at Santacruz for link road" (estimated cost Rs. 78,374/-, Earnest money Rs. 3919/-) will be received by the undersigned upto 3 P.M. on 30-4-53 from Registered contractors of Central P.W.D., M.E.S., Railway, Provincial P.W.D., and opened on the same day at 3-15 P.M.

The tender forms can be had upto 29-4-53 from the office of the undersigned on production of Registration and Income-Tax Clearance certificate and on payment of Rs. 10/4/- which amount will not be refunded.

N. G. BHOJWANI,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Aviation Division No. 1
Santacruz Airport, Bombay 29.

(6214)

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges, and notables. Annual monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR TRAPONIDHI, Madras 17.

STATE MUST ADOPT MORE COOPERATIVE ATTITUDE TO PRESS

Raghunatha Iyer's Plea

MADRAS, April 25 (PTI).

MR. N. Raghunatha Iyer, President of the Southern India Journalists' Federation today "deprecated" the increasing tendency on the part of the "Legislatures to invoke the terrors of contempt proceedings against the press on any or no provocation."

Mr. Raghunatha Iyer, who was delivering the presidential address to the figteenth annual conference of the Southern India Journalists' Federation this evening said: "the sooner precise and definite legislation is brought in to end the anomalous position in which, taking advantage of a loose provision in the Constitution, every Legislature in this country claims vast and undefined powers, the better it will be both for the legislatures and for the press".

CONTEMPT PROCEEDINGS

"Contempt proceedings, in which the accuser also figures as judge", he said, "should be avoided as far as possible by bodies, which by the nature of their Constitution and function may often find it difficult wholly to exclude personal or political considerations. If they must have a minimum of these powers, there must be a right of appeal to a judicial tribunal".

The Government, he said, should adopt a more co-operative attitude towards the press. "Chronic suspicion of its motives and attempts to choke off sources of news accord ill with our much publicised zeal for freedom of information".

Mr. Raghunatha Iyer demanded the Press Act must go and said: "the mere tinkering which the Government proposes to undertake in a leisurely attempt to implement the recommendations of the Press Laws Committee will not do".

BOMBAY CONTROVERSY

Mr. Raghunatha Iyer referred to the 'acrimonious controversy' that had been going on for some time now between the Bombay Government and a big newspaper arising from the decision of that Government to withhold Government advertisements from the paper. "Quite a number of other parties, including three ex-Editors have joined in since it started and the flood of charges and counter-charges is overflowing in all directions. The salient points that emerge have a more than local or temporary significance. The Chief Minister of Bombay had admitted that one of the reasons why the Government discriminated against the paper in the matter of placing advertisements was that it was attacking the Government's actions and policies. His defence was that in doing so the paper had been actuated by malicious motives and was guilty of vituperative language".

"As to these grave allegations", said Mr. Raghunatha Iyer, "it was hardly proper for the Government to constitute themselves both accuser and judge. In any case, the complaints against the paper should not have influenced their advertisement policy which should have been determined solely by economic considerations.

"The maintenance by the different Governments of lists of newspapers which were regarded by them as suitable for receiving advertisements has long been known. Their reluctance to publish these lists becomes intelligible when, as in the present case, the public gets an inkling of the extraneous considerations that often determine the choice; the inclusion of many papers seems to be dictated by the desire to bestow patronage rather than to get value for money".

REVEALING FACT

Mr. Raghunatha Iyer said: "It is a revealing fact that some newspapers which have entered the fray on the side of the Government have not been able to appreciate the damage to the morale of the press and to the public interest which might be caused by a widespread endorsement of Mr. Morarji Desai's peculiar views. Incidentally, it shows that the maxim that dog does not eat dog is not true of newspaper managements. I say "managements" advisedly, for they themselves and the Government too seem to think that it is the management that may be expected to speak for a paper even where its day-to-day conduct is concerned. It as with the General Manager of the paper in question that the Chief Minister of Bombay discussed, not only the placing of advertisements but also the language and contents of editorials. And the General Manager does not seem to have thought it necessary to say that those were matters which came within the province of the Editor. Thus tre issue of "editorial independence" which three ex-Editors of this paper have raised, does not seem to be regarded as particularly important by one Government at least".

The intervention of the ex-Editors, he said might have been more impressive if they had not kept their grievances locked up in their bosoms for years.

He referred to the difficulty in getting the Federation recognised by some of the newspaper managements and said: "to them I would say that at this time of the day it is idle for employers in any industry to hope that they could have absolute freedom of action in dealing with any category of employees. They should, on the other hand, realise that stability and ordered progress will be best served by agreeing to discuss on an equal and honourable footing the emoluments and conditions of service of working journalists with an organisation which is fully representative of them and which places professional integrity and public interest in the forefront".

Prakasam On Freedom Of The Press

MADRAS, April 25.

Inaugurating the Southern India Journalists' Federation this evening, Mr. Prakasam referred to the role the newspapers of the country had played in the days of the freedom struggle under difficult conditions. "Now what was the position? Foreign rule had gone and our own rule had come, but the position had not fundamentally changed, in spite of the political changes," he said "is there free press in India?" he asked and added that could be seen from what had happened recently in Bombay. Therefore, it could not be said that freedom of the press had been secured. He also referred to the Press Act and said that it showed to what extent there was the freedom of the press.

Mr. Prakasam said that in future things would not be the same as in the past.—UPI.

ONE STEP AHEAD OF MACARTHUR

WASHINGTON, April 25 (Reuter): James Van Zandt (Republican) called here for the use of atom bombs against strategic areas in China following General MacArthur's plea yesterday for a more firm handling of China by the United States.

Mr. Van Zandt said the General was "absolutely right".

The United States should atom bomb the Communist bases in North China and Manchuria, he said.

22 British P.O.W.s Fly For England

TOKYO, April 25 (Reuter):—Twenty-two British soldiers, released by the Communists at Pan Mun Jom this week, left by a Royal Air Force 'Hastings' plane today bound for home.

AINEC STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

NEW DELHI, April 25 (PTI):—A meeting of the Standing Committee of the All-India Newspapers Editors' Conference was held here today with Mr. A. D. Mani in the chair.

A press note issued by the AINEC office said: "Mr. Mani made a statement on the representations that the AINEC had received from a number of newspapers, including the Times of India, the Pratap, Alfarooqi and Loksevak regarding a ban being imposed upon them in respect of Government advertisements. He said he had received reports about other papers being penalised and mentioned the case of Daily Sakal of Poona as an illustration. A general discussion ensued on the principle involved in these cases. It was resolved that the matter be referred to a subcommittee consisting of Messrs. Dev Das Gandhi, J. Natarajan and J. N. Sahni which was asked to report to the Standing Committee on the subject tomorrow.

"The Standing Committee considered a representation received from a newspaper regarding increase in postal rates.

"Mr. D. R. Mankekar, honorary secretary of the AINEC acquainted the members with the progress made in regard to the building of a press club.

The committee adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 a.m. at Hotel Ambassador to consider the replies drafted by the sub-committee to the questionnaire to the Press Commission."

Because They Are Beaten Up

PROTECTIVE CUSTODY FOR RED P. O. W's

TOKYO, April 25 (Reuter): The United Nations Prisoner of War Command said today they had placed under "protective custody" a number of North Korean Communist prisoners at Cheju Island because anti-Communist prisoners were subjecting them to beatings.

The Command said it had discovered three Communists described as 'agitators' by their fellow prisoners had been beaten to death.

Others, on examination showed the marks of beatings.

EMERGENCY MOBILISATION

DEFENCE MINISTRY ORDERS

PARIS, April 25 (Reuter): The Laotian Defence Ministry today ordered emergency mobilisation measures to counter the invasion of Laos by Viet Minh forces, the French Press Agency reported from Saigon.

The measures include: the immediate callup of about one thousand reservists, the extension of the period of military service for Laotians at present in the army and a census of all officials with the object of making twenty-five per cent of them reserve officers.

The Defence Ministry also announced that the course of Laotian officer cadets would be shortened so that more officers could be trained.

The strength of the Laotian Army is 12,000 men mostly led by French officers although there are a few Laotian battalion commanders.

Ready To Quit Capital

SAIGON, April 25 (Reuter):—The Government of Laos is making plans to evacuate the Capital Vientiane, should the military situation deteriorate further, according to an early morning news bulletin by the official French Radio picked up here.

The Radio said it had been decided that if the Viet Minh advance continued, civilians and Government employees would be sent to Savannarret in South Laos about 420 miles north of Saigon.

Reliable sources said Thailand had agreed to let evacuees fleeing from the Viet Minh advance to cross the border.

No Relaxation Of NATO Plans

PARIS, April 25 (Reuter): The fourteen-nation Atlantic Pact Council today declared its intention to strengthen Western defence until Russia matches her "peace offensive" with an authentic effort to end world tension.

And it promptly stamped its approval to the costliest ever annual defence buildup for 1953. At least 70,000 million dollars will be spent in the next twelve months, according to usually reliable sources.

A provisional military programme was also fixed for 1954.

MORE U. S. ECONOMIC AID TO FAR EAST

European Quota To Be Reduced

WASHINGTON, April 25 (Reuter).

A team of 55 American businessmen which investigated foreign aid operations in fourteen countries has advised the Eisenhower Administration to cut economic assistance to Western Europe and increase it to the Far East.

The business leaders also urged that the State Department be given complete control of all foreign aid programmes and that the existing mutual security agency be abolished.

These views were given to the Mutual Security Administrator, Mr. Harold Stassen, as part of a 4,000-word report based on the teams on the spot survey.

The report, still classified as secret, concluded that American aid had accomplished its purpose of bettering economic conditions in Europe.

A substantial reduction was recommended for almost all European countries except West Berlin and Austria.

The increased economic aid to the Far East would presumably go to Formosa, the Philippines and the three Indo-China States now battling against Communist-led forces.

The business survey strongly recommended that separate foreign aid missions abroad be eliminated and that the American Ambassador in each country be given complete authority in carrying out American policy.

The business leaders were also understood to have urged steps to encourage the flow of private American capital overseas to replace Government grants.

AUROBINDO ASHRAM

PONDICHERRY, Apr. 25 (UPI): On the occasion of 33rd anniversary of mother's final arrival at Pondicherry, mother gave this morning her blessings to all in form of a leaflet containing facsimili of a prayer to divine mother for 'Sadhaks' adapted by Sri Aurobindo from prayer of the mother.

Ealy in the morning, inmates and visitors made their obeisance at the 'Samadhi' covered with flowers and incense burning on the sides. A large number of visitors from outside attended the function.

Between You And Me

By Me

WITH the passing away of Sardar Patel, the era of integration seems to have gone. Disintegration has effectively set in with the fatal fast of Potti Sriramulu. The hot-gospellers of a separate Karnataka state seem to think that they will realise early their dreamland, if only some prominent leader undertakes a fast which will form the spearhead of an intensive popular agitation.

The happenings in Hubli in which the police had to resort to firing in a pitched battle with a mob of 30,000 villagers who were alleged to be demonstrating for the prompt materialisation of a Karnataka state, portend a grim picture of the shape of things to come. Even after the announcement of the termination of the fast undertaken by Mr. Shankar Gouda Patil, the new Karnataka hero, the mob resorted to brick-batting and arson injuring Mr. S. Nijalingappa, Mr. T. R. Neswi and Mr. V. V. Patil, and this in spite of the fact that the Karnatak Pradesh Congress Committee meeting over which Mr. Nijalingappa presided had passed a resolution, "of getting tough" with the Congress High Command and the Central Government, in case Delhi turned down the demand for a Karnataka state before end of 1954. It is difficult to imagine a Pradesh Congress Committee threatening direct action against the parent body and non-co-operation with a popular Government. Probably Congress leaders and other "linguists" have raised a Frankenstein which they are unable to control. The incident is reminiscent of the disgraceful scenes which were witnessed on the first day of the Railway centenary in which a gang of hooligans held thousands of citizens in Bombay to ransom. From Swaraj we seem to be progressing to Mavali Raj.

* * *

Even before the advent of the Andhra state in October, the mobs are exhibiting the new spirit in novel ways. Salesmen who have returned from business tour of the Andhra districts report that the punctuality of trains is a thing of the past. Ticketless travel has gone up and pulling of chains to halt through trains at non-stopping stations has become a common feature. The Railway staff is overawed by hooligans and is helpless to enforce discipline. The recent instance of Communist delegates to the Andhra Kisan Sabha Conference numbering over a thousand forcing the Calcutta-bound mail from Madras to halt at a wayside station and enjoy a free ride on the roof of the bogies delaying the train for over an hour only highlights similar incidents of the type. Even incidents during Razvi Raj in Hyderabad pale into insignificance before recent happenings in Andhra. It is sad to reflect that the Andhra Province which won laurels in Mahatmaji's campaign of non-violence should become the hot-bed of goondaism. Mr. Prakasam may roar at Rajaji; but the latter has caged the "bear" in its own den in Tamilnad and has given a short shrift to the U.D.F. adventurers. Mr. Prakasam and his colleagues have to do a great deal before making Andhra safe for democracy.

* * *

Mahatmaji put more emphasis on means than on ends and any agitation for a cause should abjure violence and eliminate goondaism. But one is simply amused at the mock heroics and beating of the air indulged in by the Karnataka legislators and Congressmen. Before they issue commands and challenges to the Congress President and the Government, have they achieved unity within Karnataka ranks and brought an understanding among the component parts of the future Karnatak state? They are divided on the issue and the political map of Karnataka varies from leader to leader. The luminaries of 1954 Karnataka move made an offer to the Maharaja of Mysore that they would make him Rajpramukh of Karnataka, if only Mysore acceded to it, and they drew blank. During the Congress session at Nanal Nagar, Mr. Hanumanthiah, the Chief Minister of Mysore, indulged in soap box oratory about Karnataka Province; and Pandit Nehru pulled him up by quoting chapter and verse that Mysore was opposed to merger with Karnataka. Mysore is one of the wealthiest and highly industrialised states in the South and Mysoreans feel that other districts forming the future Karnataka will be the 'Sinbad's Old Man' on the neck of Mysore. Regarding the transfer of some of the Talukas of the Bellary District to Mysore, Mr. Hanumanthiah said that Mysore had no territorial ambitions, but at the same time, she would not stand against the merger of any area with her. These cryptic statements do not proceed far. It will clear the air, if the Mysore Assembly passes a resolution defining its attitude on the Karnatak issue and the positive role it will play in bringing about the new state.

* * *

Just as in the race course, there is also "inside and outside running" in politics. Politicians mean one thing and say the other for public consumption. After Mysore's attitude is clarified Kannadigas should draw up an agreed list of undisputed territories with Kerala and Andhra leaders. Fantastic claims to Nilgiris and heights of Dodapetta will not hasten the new Karnatak Province. Apart from the language factor, issues of administrative convenience and strengthening the front against fissiparous tendencies should weigh with the Karnataka leaders. The latter is a prime factor because when the argument was adduced that linguism would retard the progress of the Five-Year Plan, some of the Karnataka leaders showed themselves in their true colours by retorting that they were not worried about the Five-Year Plan because Karnataka had no major projects scheduled therein. This means that they are prepared to jettison the Five-Year Plan for a linguistic province, though Karnataka will be an indirect beneficiary under the plan. This exhibition of linguism, provincialism and regionalism is the disruptive factor which conflicts with national solidarity and independence and which makes men like Pandit Nehru over sensitive against linguistic firebrands. Linguistic provinces should be streamlined to develop regional potentialities to strengthen the nation as a whole in a scheme of co-existence and co-prosperity. In this light Pandit Nehru's unequivocal assurance to Mr. D. P. Karmarkar to consider the Karnataka issue in the larger context of re-organisation of states after the establishment of Andhra is a welcome gesture which should allay the doubts and apprehensions of the linguists. Meanwhile Karnataka leaders can usefully engage themselves in the task of bringing together the divergent elements in Karnataka and set the stage for the early advent of a Karnataka state.

* * *

BALLETS are the rage in the dance world and many interesting experiments are being made to adapt the classical dance technique to produce them. Though the classical dances of India are profound, in their technique of artistry and vocabulary of gesture language, they have well nigh maintained 'status ...quo' in their programmes and presentation.

Moreover the common man who now flocks to dance recitals is not properly initiated into the mystery of the Mudras or the art language of the Abhinaya. Amateur enthusiasts who have entered the field have no firm grounding in the classical technique and have made a hotchpotch in the name of ballet. Exponents like Mme. Menka produced a full ballet of Kalidasa's Malvikagnimitra' utilising the technique of the four schools of classical dance, but its triumph was shortlived, as her successors could not present the ballet. However, these bold experimentations in the dance art are kept alive by pioneers like Uday Shankar, Ram Gopal, Nataraj and Shakuntala, though the technique used is improvised by permutations and combinations of the classical forms with the modern decor.

* * *

Nataraj, Shakuntala and the party of dancers who gave a recital last week in Bombay put up a number of ballets, catching the eye and capturing the heart of dance fans. With Bharat Natya as the dominating technique, they used Kathakali and Manipuri as auxiliary for colourful ballets like "Nirvana", "Andal's wedding" and "Siva Sakti." "Nirvana" is based on the Buddha and Vasavadatta episode and depicts how a glamour girl who raved and kicked at Buddha becomes a convert to his faith and ultimately seeks refuge in him. In this ballet producer Nataraj who plays the role of Buddha effectively uses the Kathakali technique in contrast to Vasavadatta, played by Shakuntala, in Bharat Natya sequence. This companionate arrangement gives a welcome relief and adds to the beauty of the ballet. The "Andal's wedding" is a dainty piece based on a Vaishnavite story. The dress designs for this ballet have been copied from the images of Deities at the Srirangam temple, who form the theme of the ballet Shakuntala who plays the role of Andal picturises the dream sequences with a wealth of delicacy and emotional appeal, worthy of a skilled ballerina. Quick movements, fast footwork, choreographic groupings and the beauty of the line make it a great ballet. The main characteristic of these ballets is that they are easily understandable to the common folk without presenting a quizz. To Pandits and pedants, Bharat Natya begins with 'alarippu' and ends with 'Tillana'. Anything out of this beaten track is viewed with misgivings. However, Nataraj and Shakuntala are to be congratulated on their venturesome enterprise and their new ballets are full of vim, verve and pageantry.

Abdul Karim Khan Anniversary Celebrations

THE sixteenth death anniversary of the late Khansaheb Abdul Karim Khansaheb, the greatest exponent of the Kirana school of music, was celebrated with great eclat at Miraj on the 10th and 11th inst.

A two-day musical festival was held as a part of celebrations in which top-ranking artistes like Mrs. Hirabai Barodekar, Mr. Balkrishna buva Kapileshwari and Mr. Vishwnathabuva Jadhav participated. Mrs. Nalini Humane, daughter of the late Sureshbabu Mane, also sang on the occasion. Others who participated in the festival were the famous tabla player Khansaheb Shamsuddin also a disciple of the late Khansaheb, Shri D. Amel of the Bombay Station of AIR, Mrs. Menaka Shirodkar, Miss Lila Mudholkar, Shri Vasant Deshpande, Shri Lahanu Master of Hyderabad, Mrs. Lilabai Gharpure, etc.

This year's music festival was presided over by the Collector of the district of South Satara which was attended among others by Shri Vyankatrao Pawar, M.P.

Speaking on the occasion Shri Pawar said that while in Delhi he had apprised Dr. B. V. Keskar, Central Minister for Information and Broadcasting about the importance that Miraj had acquired during recent years in the world of music and of the unique charcter of the musical festival held every year in memory of the late Khansaheb. He revealed that it was the desire of Dr. Keskar to attend that festival, but due to some unavoidable work, he could not do so. However, Shri Pawar, said that Dr. Keskar would visit Miraj sometime in May next and requested the artistes to organise similar festival then.

Replying to Shri Pawar's speech, Shri Balkrishnabuwa welcomed the proposed visit of Dr. Keskar to Miraj and assured Shri Pawar on behalf of the artistes of the Kirana school to organise a music conference at the time of his visit. He said that if Central Government decided to start any scheme in memory of the late Khansaheb, he as a conductor of the two music schools founded by the great singer and as his deciple would handover the entire stock of instruments, books, notations etc., belonging to the schools to the authorities.

(Photographs of the celebrations taken by Satish appear on the front page).

DEFICIT FINANCING

(Continued from Page 6 Col 5)

to the extent of Rs. 290 crores. The magnitude of the deficit financing seems to have been underestimated as will be revealed from a close study of the figures taken into consideration by the planners, whereby the total outlay has been increased from Rs. 1492.92 crores to Rs. 2068.78 crores. It has been revealed that allowing for Rs. 290 crores of deficit financing, and Rs. 156 crores of foreign aid there still remains a stopgap of Rs. 365 crores which the planners expect to meet partly by releases from the sterling babalance and foreign aid and partly by internal taxation and borrowing. Should it not be considered that the Government of India has already borrowed heavily from the public. The Union Finance Minister however seems to be confident that with only 7% of the total national income being acquired in the form of tax revenue, there is ample scope of getting more by way of taxes. Taking the case of other countries it will be seen that the percentage of total revenue to the national income is as given below:

1948-49	
India	4%
Union of South Africa	17%
U.S.A.	17%
Canada	22%
Australia	25%
New Zealand	29%
U.K.	40%

MIDDLE CLASS HARD HIT,

The present state of affairs is quite irksome when it is observed that while the white collar 'Middle Class' is deprived of approximately 20% of the income.

With the present structure of the capital and money market, it is not reasonable to be optimistic about foreign investments in the country. The countries of the continent of Europe have not yet recovered from the severe blow of the second world war to their respective economies. The reconstruction and rehabilitation of a systematical economy does not exist in any of the countries from whom the investment in our country can be expected. United Kingdom is still struggling with the dollar deficits and an unsatisfactory balance of payments position. In this connection the effort made by the Government of U.K. in collaboration with the Commonwealth Nations and the rest of the sterling area countries, deserves appreciation. Thus, the only 'Annadata', to whom we can implore for funds to finance our planned economy is U.S.A. But with a changeover of power to General Eisenhower prospects of getting sufficient aid are quite dim.

OVER-ALL DEFICIT

Having already created a deficit of approximately Rs. 82 crores during the first two years of the Five-Year Plan, the Finance Minister has revealed an overall deficit of Rs. 140 crores in the budget for the year 1953-54. Though the Finance Minister feels quite optimistic about the consequences of the deficit financing and believes in the existence of an atmosphere quite congenial to the increased developmental expenditure yet he fails to establish a sound belief regarding the sufficiency of the amount of deficit financing as has been provided for in the Five-Year Plan being Rs. 290 crores only out of which approximately Rs. 222 crores will be adjusted by the end of the third year of the planned period. It is, therefore, quite evident that the deficit financing will have to be carried to an extent of approximately double the amount by the planners. As the consequential inflationary trends have already been discussed as above, it is evident that maximum possible welfare can be guaranteed only if the deficit financing is accompanied by the imposition of a systematic control. The control can be enforced at various fronts as for example, monetary and credit, capital issue, foreign exchange and essential commodities. It should always be aimed at to avoid too intricate and expensive a system of control at every stage. It should be intensive rather than extensive in its nature.

DOLES MUST GO

With the only exception by now in respect of the state of Bombay which has revealed a surplus of Rs. 7.49 lakhs, all the states whose budgets have been presented by now show deficits all round. Despite the surplus in the Bombay budget which is incommensurate with the size of high earnings through indirect taxation, any suggestion for lowering or avoiding of taxes appears to be undesirable when it is noticed that the estimated government's reserves by the end of the year (March 1954) will be approximately Rs. 12 crores as against approximately Rs. 20 crores in the year 1951-52. On the other hand, a cautious policy of finding out or revitalising other sources of revenue would be much more needed. Taking all the states in general, the recurring burden can be lessened by adopting policies of reduction on administrative machinery and unproductive items. Since the finance Commission has already recommended a fair share for most of the states out of the common central pool it is morally expected of the states to check their sensitiveness for begging every now and then from the Centre. In fine it can be said that the Government while resorting to deficit financing should be well armed with all the possible political moral, far-sighted ness, integrity and capability to promote an atmosphere of co-operation in th eocuntry.

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PERSECUTION OF POLITICAL WORKERS IN GOA

Prominent Educationist In Jail Is Heading For T. B.

BY PROF. M. D'SILVA

PERSECUTION of political workers in Goa has of late increased so much that one has to be on the guard all the while in this 1,500 square-mile foreign pocket.

Every visiter, whether he is a Goan or a non-Goan, is carefully "screened" by the time he gets out of the Customs cordon.

Recently the Portuguese authorities have introduced the international system of customs inspection, more for political reasons than for the revenue it yields, and a number of forms have to be filled in by every person whether he is a citizen of the Indian Union or an inhabitant of Goa.

It would be quite understandable if foreigners only were subjected to these customs formalities, but the fact that even Goans, who return home after business trips to Union territory, have to go through them leaves no doubt as to why they have been introduced.

Innovation

Goans who had gone for the Exposition were completely surprised to find this innovation. All these years, those of them who had migrated to the Indian Union for want of employment went home for their annual vacations without having to bother about any such customs formalities, with the exception, of course, of their luggage being examined.

Goans coming to the Union territory are treated by our customs authorities as any other Indian citizen moving from one State to another, and but for the inspection of luggage, they don't have to go through any customs or police formalities as is the case in Goa, Daman and Div

Non-Christians are "screened" more thoroughly than Christians, and at times though a steamer from Bombay reaches Pangim at sunrise, by the time the passengers come out of the dock gates it is well past mid-day.

Lisbon Orders

During my tour of Goa, I tried to find out why the Portuguese authorities had tightened up their customs cordon.

A highly placed officer with whom I had long chats on several occasions during my sojourn in Goa, one day confided to me that Lisbon had issued strict orders that security measures must be geared up.

Frustration

In my last article I said that every section of Goan public opinion is for the merger of Goa with the Indian Union. Goans look to the Nehru Government for their liberation. The very fact that five years after India attained its independence Goa still remains in bondage has almost brought the people of Goa to the verge of desperation. Their patience is daily ebbing away and it is quite within the realm of possibility that the present mood of frustration in the Goan people may make them take to drastic methods to get rid of Portuguese domination.

The Portuguese know this fully well and have, therefore, turned Goa into a military camp with nothing less than 7,000 Portuguese and African soldiers.

Of course all this military might may not be able to stem the political upsurge that is bound to manifest itself in this Portuguese pocket soon.

One Pattern

Political persecution in "Portuguese India" is developing on the same lines as in any country where there is dictatorial rule and the patterns adopted by Mussolini, Hitler and Stalin are blended in a fine medley to suit local conditions.

Nearly a dozen leading Goan freedom-fighters have been held in captivity without ny trial. Some of them are incarcerated in distant Cape Verde which is the Portuguese version of the French "Il de Diable."

Nobody knows what is the fate of those who are confined in this island-prison. The Goan leaders that have been transported to Cape Verde have been languishing in political captivity for the past couple of years and more.

There has not even been a semblance of a trial in their case; nor have there been any of those stage-managed mock-trials which are a frequent feature of dictatorial regimes.

THE PORTUGUESE BELIEVE IN ARBITRARY METHODS AND DON'T BOTHER ONE BIT ABOUT PUBLIC OPINION.

Apart from these big leaders who belong to the front rank of the agitation of the Goan people for their political emancipation, many more smaller leaders have been clapped in the Aguade Fort, a 500-year-old Portuguse prison camp where formerly murderers and persons given life sentences were kept.

Plight Of Educationist

Imprisoned in a solitary cell here is Prof. A. Carvalho, a well-known Goan educationist, whom the Portuguese captured as an underground political worker, though there was nothing clandestine about Prof. Carvalho's activities. His only "crime" was that he belonged to a band of young patriots who are working for the liberation of Goa.

I met several of Prof. Carvalho's colleagues who told me that they had definite information that he was not keeping good health and that appeals made to the Portuguese authorities by his close relatives that he should be transferred from the Aguade Fort to some other jail fell on deaf ears.

In the meantime Prof. Carvalho, who is of a frail constitution, is said to be heading for T.B.

Many a young man who is suspect politically is taken to the "quartella" and severely beaten up. If he is a resident of Goa he is kept under close surveillance thereafter, or else he is taken to the nearest Indian Union frontier and left with the threat that the next time he is seen in Portuguese territory the consequences would be worse still.

Work Of Bold Band

But despite all these terror tactics I know of scores of political workers who are doing a good job. Hundreds of copies of "Porjecho Avaj" and "Resurge Goa" are being distributed regularly by volunteers who are not afraid of facing persecution by the Portuguese Secret Police.

Both these journals which are published from Bombay are like a red rag to a bull as far as the Portuguese authorities are concerned and severe punishment is meted out to anyone caught distributing copies of these papers.

The "Bombay Chronicle" the "Free Press Journal" and all other nationalist papers numbering 65 among which are included many Marathi newspapers are tabooed in Portuguese India. However, several copies of all the papers which are under a ban, mysteriously find their way into the forbidden territory and are daily read in many Goan homes.

Newspapers which are banned in Goa and nationalist literature which is proscribed infiltrate in adequate quantities — enough to keep the Torch of Freedom burning.

UNIVERSITIES IN BRITAIN

Mr. S. R. Dongerkery, Registrar of the University of Bombay, was awarded the Imperial Relations Trust Travelling Fellowship for 1950-51 which enabled him to visit most of the universities in Great Britain and Eire. In his book **Universities in Britain** (price Rs. 6) which is scheduled for publication by the Oxford University Press on 28 April 1953, he describes with accuracy and insight the characteristics of the life and education in the universities he visited and the constitution and methods of work. Mr. Dongerkery believes that there are many useful lessons to be learnt by universities in India from a study of the organization and administration of the British universities. His book will be appreciated for its brevity and good judgment by all those interested in the progress and development of education today. Lord Clydesmuir says in the Foreword: 'The writer of this book has done a great service not only to students in India but to readers throughout the world who are interested in University education.'

VASVANI'S TRIBUTE TO D. K. KARVE

SADHU T. L. Vasvani pays the following tribute to Maharishi D. K. Karve on the occasion of his 95th birthday:

"I bring my heart's homage to you this day,—your 95th birthday.

"Sometimes I have sat is the evening,—sat and wondered at the witness of your life,—so simple, so true, so heroic!

"The way you have walked is long and, again and again, you have walked in dust and rain.

"Your feet are not yet tired: blessed be the Name of the Lord!
"Not yet are finished the labours of your life: and though the sun is setting, you still are young in spirit.

"Work on,—with the sage's sleepless love in your heart,—and bless us all as you speed on in your voyage of life from shore to shore!"

RESTORE AYURVEDA TO ANCIENT GLORY

Appeal At All-India Conference

BANGALORE, April 25 (PTI).

PANDIT SHIV SHARMA, President of the All India Ayurvedic Congress, addressing the All-Mysore State Ayurvedic Congress here last evening, urged Congress leaders to revive and restore the ancient science of Ayurveda to its "original glory and prestige".

He said "one can understand its suppression in the Moghul and British regimes but not its continued suppression under the present Congress regime. It is a pity that while eminent physicians in the West have great esteem and admiration for Ayurveda, it has still to find its proper place in the estimation of our own countrymen".

Over 140 prominent Ayurvedic Pandits from various parts of Mysore attended the sessions, presided over by Pandit Sharma.

Mr. H. K Veeranna Gowda, President of the Mysore Pradesh Congress Committee, earlier inaugurated the session.

Pandit Sharma said his purpose was to contact eminent laymen who did not know anything about the system and our administrators, especially Health Ministers, and acquaint them with the greatness of the system.

RATIONAL APPROACH

He declared that the ayurvedic approach did not leave any loophole in the study and research of diseases. It was rational and safe. A time would come, he said, when the world might have to look to India in the matter of Ayurveda as in the matter of philosophy.

While Ayurveda was based on absolutely proved scientific knowledge, developments in allopathy in recent decades were purely emphirical in character. He cited the use of antibiotics in Western system and said that it did not know how antibiotics like streptomycin, penicillin and sulpha drugs and others worked. They only knew that in some cases they worked and in others they did not. But they did not know why. Was that scientific knowledge, he asked?

In the past 600 years, Pandit Sharma added, Ayurveda had not received equal opportunity with other systems of medicine. He regretted that even under the present Congress regime, it was not receiving equal treatment. A few days ago, he met an American physician in Bombay and they talked about it. The American asked him "what is your Government doing about it"?

If this system was American, we would feel proud about it and not touch any other system of medicine, the American said. To his dismay, Pandit Sharma said, he found there was not a single chairman of any of the medical bodies, who was an Ayurvedic Vaidya. They were presided over only by allopathic doctors who "have definite anti-Ayurvedic views".

SURGERY IN ANCIENT INDIA

He claimed that India, knew surgery 3,000 years ago when about 125 surgical instruments were in use.

Modern plastic surgery, Pandit Sharma said, was "cent per cent Indian" and was copied by German doctors. When this was the case, he could not understand the "apathy" of Congress leaders to encourage and develop the ancient system.

It was "disappointing" that Ayurveda did not get even "bare justice" with the advent of independence, Pandit Sharma added.

Concluded, he said that Ayurveda was a subject which should be left to experts and laymen with prejudices and no knowledge of the system should not be allowed to sit in judgment over it.

GENERAL WILLIAM RILEY RESIGNS

NEW YORK, April 25 (Reuter): American General William Riley has resigend as head of the United Nations Mixed Armistice Commission in Palestine, it was announced at United Nations Headquarters yesterday.

No reason was immediately given but United Nations officials said that Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld, the new Secretary General has accepted the resignation.

Lawyer To Fast Unto Death

DEMAND FOR STATE OF KARNATAK

HUBLI, April 25 (PTI): Mr. Virupaksha Gouda Patil, a local lawyer today commenced a "fast unto death" for the realisation of Karnataka State.

Mr. Virupaksha Gouda's fast comes close upon the heels of Mr. Shanker Gouda who gave up his fast last week at Adargunchi village, following the Karnatak Pradesh Congress Committee's resolution on the issue of a separate Karnatak State.

A statement by Virupaksha Gouda affirmed his "intention to continue his fast till a definite announcement came from the Government" on the formation of the Karnatak State.

HYDERABAD BELONGS TO ANDHRA

Says Ramanand Tirth

HYDERABAD, April 25: Swami Ramanand Tirth, President of the Hyderabad Pradesh Congress, who returned here from Delhi today told pressmen that all Congressmen in Hyderabad State were agreed that Hyderabad belonged to Andhra and none had disputed that fact.

He said in the larger context of reorganisation of states on linguistic basis, Hyderabad, being a multi-lingual state, was vitally concerned and naturally assumed great importance.

The reorganisation of the states, he said, had to be dealt with as a comprehensive whole and not "piecemeal and in undue haste".

For Karnataka Province

BOMBAY, April 25 (PTI).

Mr. S. S. Yellamalli, President, All-Karnatak Unification, said here today that active collaboration between elected representatives of Kannadigas in the legislatures and the Karnatak Pradesh Congress Committee should continue for the achievement of a separate Karnataka State.

"No direct action which might embarrass and prejudice such a fruitful and continuous collaboration need be engaged in hereafter", he added.

Bellary Enquiry

MADRAS, April 25 (PTI): A Madras Government press note today announced that Mr. Justice Lakshmi Shanker Misra who has been appointed to submit a report on the future of the Bellary District in connection with the formation of the Andhra State, would commence his enquiry at Bellary on May 1.

Welfare Of Ex-Servicemen

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Captain P. Byramji, Recruiting Officer Bombay Area accompanied by Capt. K. J. Raju, Medical Officer, will be visiting to following places during May 1953 with a view to meeting the ex-servicemen.

BOMBAY AREA: Nasik (7th); Dhulia (8th); Jalgaon (9th); Surat (13th); Nadiad (14th); Ahmedabad (15th); and Mahad (May 19, 1953).

Personnel desirous of joining the Territorial Army Provincial Units may interview the Recruiting Officer.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Vaishakh Shud 13 2009
Muslim: Shabaan 11 1372
Parsi: Avan 27 1322
Sunrise 6-15 a.m.,
Sunset 6-59 p.m.
Hightide 10-36, 22-26
Lowtide 04-08, 16-16

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

INDIAN NATIONAL TEXTILE WORKERS' FEDERATION: First session will be inaugurated by Mr. Michael John, the President of the INTUC at Kamgar Maidan, Parel, 5 p.m.

ART SOCIETY OF INDIA: Demonstration in Modelling by Mr. Arte at the Jehangir Art Gallery, 9-30 a.m.

BAZM-E FUNKAAR: Celebration of "Iqbal Day" at Saboo Siddick Institute Compound, Shepherd Road, Byculla, from 8 to 11 p.m.

SAMYUKTA KARNATAK SANGHA: Lecture by Prof. R. S. Mugali and entertainment programme Vanamali Hall, 5 p.m.

GAYAN UTTEJAK MANDLI: Concert at Green's Hotel, 4-30 p.m.

PUBLIC MEETING OF GOANS: A meeting to discuss "Steps to be Taken against Anti-Merger Elements", I. L. Institute Hall, Burrows Lane, Girgaum, 10-30 a.m.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES: Swami Sambuddhananda will conduct classes on Bhagvadgita and Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna at Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, on Sunday (26th April) at 9 a.m. and 6 p.m., respectively.

SHRINE OF SUPREME CULTURE: Shri Vidya Siddhi Kendra. Service by Dr. Trivikram on "The Advaita Theory of Error" at Radha Kunj, Shivaji Park, at 5-30 p.m.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: 51 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Opp. Flora Fountain: Public Lecture on "Three Voices: of Flesh, of Conscience, of Soul" at 6-15 p.m.

ARYA SAMAJ FORT: Shri Swami Medhanandji Maharaj will deliver a public lecture at 9-30 a.m. at Arya Samaj, Bora Bazar, Fort, Bombay.

INDO-SOVIET CULTURAL SOCIETY: Lecture on "Significance of Soviet Art" by Ravi Shankar Raval at 7 p.m., at Podar College, Matunga.

WORKERS HOPES FOR WORLD PEACE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Hand Mazdoor Sagha, in ts may day manifesto. pledged that the workers would end dissensions within their ranks and strengthen their organisations for solving the socal and economic problems.

While extendirg the greetings of the Indian workers to workers of all lands and, more particularly, to those of Pakistan and other nearby Asian contries, the manifesto expressed the ardent hope that the new sgns of peace recently appearing on the horizon would materialise and that the world would be freed from the constant threat of war.

Indian Ratings Back From U. K.

BOMBAY, April 26: Seventeen Indian naval ratings returned to Bombay today from Liverpool aboard Scindia's liner "Jal Azad" after completing a two-year course with the Royal Navy's torpedo school and naval aviation wing.

Jay-Walkers To Be Fined

BOMBAY, Saturday.

As part of the recent drive to ease movement of traffic in certain parts of the city, where road conditions are most conducive to traffic jams and congestion, the police reported today that a person arrested for jay-walking would, in future, be fined any sum from Rs. 1 to Rs. 5.

S. R. Vasavda In City

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. S. R. Vasavda, President of the Indian National Textile Workers' Federation, arrived here today by Gujerat Mail from Ahmedabad.

Mr. Vasavda will preside over the three-day conference of the Federation, scheduled to begin here tomorrow.

48,000 Dollars For Maintenance

NOT BINDING ON ALY, SAYS AGA KHAN

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Aga Khan, the spiritual head of the Ismaili Khoja community, in a statement released by his agent here today said that the divorce granted by the Nevada Court to Rita Hayworth against his son Prince Aly Khan was "absolutely unacceptable."

The Aga Khan added "Aly was not represented at the Court and what the court has ordered cannot be accepted. He need not pay one penny of that.

"The order applies only to Nevada and at most to America where Aly has no money."

Prince Aly Khan was ordered by the Nevada Court recently to pay 48,000 dollars a year to his former actress wife Rita Hayworth for the maintenance of Yasmin, their daughter.

"YOUNG CALF" BAGS PATEL TROPHY

Kunte On Plight Of Artists In India

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Fine Art Exhibition, sponsored by the Art Society of India, was inaugurated this evening by Shri Kunte, Speaker of the Bombay Assembly, at the Jehangir Art Gallery.

Speaking at the inauguration, Shri Kunte gave a vivid picture of the state of art in general in the country. The condition of the Indian artist, said Shri Kunte, was an unenviable one. And the balance to be struck between stability and instability in the social level of the artist was a difficult one. With security said Shri Kunte, there would also be stagnation. But then also, with insecurity how was the Indian artist to indulge freely in creative work? This problem deserved the attention of both people as well as government alike.

Shrimati Kunte, at the function, gave the Patel Trophy for 1953 to Shri G. M. Solegaonkar for his painting entitled "Young Calf."

Thundershowers In South Konkan

ALL INDIA WEATHER

POONA, April 25 (PTI).

The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday:

Thundershowers have been fairly widespread in Malabar South Kanara, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin and occurred locally in Sub-Himalayan West Bengal, South Deccan (Desh) and South Tamilnad. A few thundershowers have also been reported from Assam, the South Konkan. Weather remained dry elsewhere over the country.

Day temperatures were generally appreciably above normal in North India, the central parts of the country, north Gujerat and Saurashtra and Kutch. In the interior parts of Tamilnad, they were appreciably below normal.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF SUNDAY: Thundershowers will be fairly widespread in Travancore-Cochin and occur locally in Sub-Himalayan West Bengal, the South Konkan, South Deccan (Desh), South Tamilnad, Malabar South Kanara and Mysore. A few thunder-showers are also likely in Assam Gangetic West Bengal, north Bihar and South Hyderabad. Weather will remain dry elsewhere over the country.

Day temperatures are likely to continue to be appreciably above normal in north India and the central parts of the country.

Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, with total rainfall from 1st March 1953, and departure from normal recorded at 08-30 hrs., I.S.T. on 25th April 1953.

Ahmedabad	110	77	0	0	—0.1
BOMBAY	92	81	0	0.2	+0.1
Calcutta	102	80	0	0.1	—2.6
Madras	94	80	0	0.3	—0.8
Poona	103	72	0.5	6.6	+2.0
Surat	101	79	0	0	0

ROORKEE UNIVERSITY

"The Syndicate of the University of Roorkee has decided that the total number of admissions this year to the Ist year classes of the University shall be 80 only instead of 100."

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

243 metres.

07-40 Programme, 07-45 Suhasini Redij, G songs, 08-15 Y B Joshi, Allaiya bilawa, 11-45 C Pandya, desi, v.d., 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 P B D Burman, sitar, 13-40 Symp. concert.

17-30 Y B Joshi, kankan, v.d., 18-05 Music, 18-10 Locals, 18-20 Suhasini Redij G song, 18-30 C Pandya chhayanat, 19-00 Shrimatibai Narvekar, sham kalyan, 19-30 AIR artist, puria, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 C Pandya, thumri, 20-45 Suhasini Redij, G sorgs, 21-15 K music, 21-45 Tonight's guest, 21-55 Music 22-00 Ballet music.

VARIATIONS 353m.

07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 P B D Burman, sitar, 08-45 P S Dikshit, M songs, 11-00 Your choice, 12-15 A Sarwar, H songs, 12-30 AIR artist, jaltarang, 13-00 P S Dikshit, M songs, 13-30 A Sarwar, H songs, 13-50 Shrimatibai Narvekar, shudh sarang.

17-30 For children, M, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 19-20 A Sarwar, H songs, 20-15 P S Dikshit, M songs, 20-30 H talk, 20-45 Konkani prog., 21-30 Y B Joshi, adana, v.d., 22-00 P B D Burman, thumri, 22-20 Shrimatibai Narvekar, mian malhar, v.d.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m. 326.1m.—07-45 Remembrance, 08-15 P Bikanerwala, todi, 09-00 P Bikanerwala, jaunpuri, 09-15 Delhi recital, 10-00 For children, G, 18-00 K Thomre, bhajan 18-10 K Thomre, geets, 18-20 Manjarika Divetia, bhajan, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 18-30 Locals, (Ahm.), 18-35 Dilni vat (Ahm.), 19-00 P Bikanerwala, bhimpalas, 19-15 Manjarika Divetia, G geets, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Geet sudha (Baroda) 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-30 P Bikanerwala, purva, 20-30 Choice (Baroda), 20-30 Composer performs: Delhi relay (Ahm.), 21-15 Manjarika Divetia, geets, 21-30 R Pandit, 'Dream', G play.

RADIO CEYLON

19.84, 41.72 (morning), 25.05 and 41.72 m. (Evening).

7-15 a.m. Music in March Time, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Orchestral Interlude, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Penfriends Corner, 9-00 Choice of People, 10-00 Jazz Record Shop, 10-30 Hindi Progs., 11-15 Geet Mala, 11-45 Jag Mohan sings, 12-00 noon Down Harmony Lane, 12-15 p.m. News from Ceylon, 12-45 Album of Familiar Favourites, 5-00 Hindi Programmes, 6-00 Amateur Hour, 6-30 Lipton Prog., 6-45 Hindi Prog., 7-00 Swing and Sway with Sammy Kaye. 7-15 Mr. Quiz, 7-30 I hear Southland Singing, 7-45 Lawrence Welk Show, 8-00 Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Eventide Echoes.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—15-15 Halle Orch., 16-00 Service, 16-45 Sports, 17-30 Forces' show 18-45 Melody milestones, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00. In town tonight, 21-45 London forum 22-15 Service, 23-00 Take it from here.

EASTERN SERVICE — 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-45 Students' prog., 20-05 Science, 20-15 For Pak, 20-15 Meet students, 20-35 Mail bag.

TALK BY ROBERT PIERSON

At 9-45 p.m. today All India Radio, Bombay will broadcast a talk on "What About Liquor Revenue" by Robert H. Pierson. This can be heard on 243.9 and 41.44 metres.

Baroda Museum & Picture Gallery

The reorganisation of the Arts and Historical Sections of the Baroda Museum and Picture Gallery was brought to completion after about ten years' hard work just before the retirement of the Director, Dr. H. Goetz, who is taking charge of the National Art Gallery at New Delhi.

The new Sections comprising later Indian art (Bengal and Orissa, Southern India, Moghul and other Muslim art, late Hindu styles in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Maharashtra), the old Baroda Room, the Baroda Historical Section and the Tibeto-Nepalese Gallery were declared open during the year.

IMPORTANT FIND

The most important accession of the year is the hoard of 76 Jain bronzes discovered at Akota near Baroda in 1951, the most important find of its kind since the Kurkihar bronzes. Other acquisitions of note are a fine Gupta bust of Shiva and Parvati, a terracotta from Ahichhatra, a "Trimurti" from Rajpipla (7th-8th centuries, A.D.), old Gujarati and Deccani bronzes, another collection of Muslim-Gujarati glazed pottery and seven "Kangra" paintings.

Special exhibitions were held of Pahari-Rajput, Sikh and Punjabi paintings, child art, the work of the Kashmiri artist Triloknath Kaul, art photos and Leonardo da Vinci drawings during the year 1952-53.

The Museum also issued publications and arranged lectures on art and allied subjects.

The number of people who visited the Museum during the year was over 3,20,000.

Recognition To Schools Withdrawn

On account of the thoroughly unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in them, the Government of Bombay has withdrawn the recognition granted to (i) the Kalyan Camp High School, Kalyan Camp 2, (ii) the S. V. Mandal's Middle School 'A' Point, Kalyan Camp, 3, and (iii) the Rashtriya Middle School, Kalyan Camp 3 conducted by the Sindhu Vidya Mandal in the Kalyan Camps.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE

The industrial dispute between the Jubilee Mills, Limited, Bombay and the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Bombay, regarding the management's proposal to introduce the system of four looms to a weaver in the weaving shed of the Mill, pending before the Industrial Court, has been transferred by the Government of Bombay to the Wage Board for Cotton Textile Industry for further disposal.

KARWAND DAM WORK

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Government of Bombay has accorded sanction to the creation of an additional temporary Sub-Division in the West Khandesh Division for a period up to August 31, 1953 or till the end of the scarcity conditions, whichever is earlier, for execution of work on the Karwand Dam.

President's Assent To 2 Bombay Acts

The President of India having assented to the Bombay Medical Practitioners' (Amendment) Act, 1953, on April 16, the same has been published in "The Bombay Government Gazette" dated April 24, 1953.

The President of India having assented to the Bombay Baronetcies (Amendment) Act, 1953, on April 18, the same has been published in "The Bombay Government Gazette" dated April 24, 1953.

Accommodation Controller's Office

As announced earlier, the office of the Controller of Accommodation will be shifted from the Oriental Building to the 2nd Floor of Eruchshaw Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

For transferring records, etc., and settling down in the new premises the office will remain closed to members of the public on 27th, 28th and 29th of April, 1953.

Letters and communications addressed will, nevertheless, continue to be received on these days.

Holiday For Workers On May Day

STATE INSTRUCTIONS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has issued instructions to all their officers in charge of industrial undertakings that they should, on timely request from a substantial number of workers in their establishments, declare a holiday on May 1 on condition that in lieu thereof labour agrees to work on some other paid holiday. The Government has also requested other public industrial undertakings to do likewise.

The Government hopes that private employers of industrial labour will respond to the request and declare May 1 as a holiday on condition that their workers agree to work on some other paid holiday. May 3, i.e., the Sunday following May 1, has been suggested for this purpose. However, while the Government would generally approve of this day, it would leave it to be settled according to the convenience of each establishment.

AUDICHYA BRAHMA SAMAJ CONFERENCE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The 28th session of the All-India Audichya Brahma Samaj began here today under the presidentship of Dr. Ganpatram Kashiram Adhavaryu.

About three hundred delegates from all over the country are attending the two-day session.

The day's proceedings began with chanting of "mantras" by about a dozen pandits in a specially erected pandal at Madhav bagh—one of the oldest temples in the city.

For the first time in the history of the Audichya Brahmin community, women in large numbers attended the conference.

Mr. Justice D. V. Vyas of the Bombay High Court inaugurating the conference exhorted the delegates and the conference workers to bring a social revolution in the community through propaganda and service.

Dr. Ganpatram Kashiram Adhavaryu, in his presidential address urged for the revival of Sanskrit and maintaining the high ideals of Aryan culture.

He pleaded for the eradication of sub-castes system, because it narrowed the outlook of the people.

Mr. Hargovind Das Ambaram Jani, Chairman of the Reception Committee, appealed to the community members to keep pace with the marching times. He said that Government through legislation, had brought many social reforms, and if they did not accept them in time, Government would implement them with force.

Dance Recital In Aid Of Famine Relief

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Kumari Savitri and Kumari Radha daughters of Doctor S. R. Ramachandran gave a Bharata Natyam recital in aid of Maharashtra Famine Relief, the programme being organised under the auspices of the Ramakrishna Mission. The function was presided over by the Hon. Mr. Justice Desai, while the Hon. D. K. Kunte, the Speaker of the Bombay Assembly inaugurated it.

Mr. Justice Desai announced a total collection of Rs. 12,000 and complimented the artistes on their fine effort in aid of the famine-stricken areas of Maharashtra and paid tributes to the excellence of their performance. He also stated that the famine affected areas should feel gratified that such young children should have come to their help and wished a great future to the young artists. Two gold medals were presented to the artists by the President on behalf of the Mission in appreciation of their fine performance.

960 Tolas Of Ganja Seized

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Nine hundred and sixty tolas of "ganja" were seized from a passenger at the Bombay Central Station this morning.

The Railway police told the Chief Presidency Magistrate, K. J. Khambatta that the ganja was seized from the luggage of Mohammedkhan Mustaqkhan who had arrived here from Bangalore.

The accused was ordered to be released on bail in a sum of Rs. 5,000.

INDO-CEYLON AGREEMENT PROSPECTS

C. C. Desai To Meet Nehru & Rajaji

COLOMBO, April 25 (PTI).

THE prospects of an India-Ceylon agreement over Indian settlers issue here have brightened in the last few days and an early settlement is definitely in the offing.

A Ceylon official told PTI today that perhaps within a fortnight a fair settlement would be a reality.

Mr. C. C. Desai, Indian High Commissioner for Ceylon, is flying to Delhi early next week. He will meet Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Madras Chief Minister, at Madras, Mr. Girja Shanker Bajpai, Governor of Bombay, at Bombay and the Prime Minister Nehru at the capital.

Much headway has been made towards finding out a basis to break the impasse—in fact in offering it the Ceylon Government has shown how genuinely anxious they were to settle the issue, an informed source said.

The basis, which is believed to aim at tackling the question of parliamentary representation immediately and grant of citizenship in the normal course, was not disclosed as it is still in negotiation stage.

The source added that the basis indicated a new spirit of compromise on the part of the Ceylon Government and its acceptance by India and Ceylon Indian Congress also involved a compromise.

The Ceylon Government, the Ceylon Indian Congress and the Indian Government are all willing to sacrifice some ground each retaining however the essential principles relating to the question.

Among contributory factors towards favourable trend in Indo-Ceylon affairs are Prime Minister Nehru's indefatigable efforts to help bringing about peace among nations.

Burma's deep friendship with India and Mr. Nehru's recent tour with Premier Nu over Indo-Burma border areas were keenly watched here.

Mr. Senanayake is leaving for London on April 25 to attend the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II. Others going with him are Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, Food and Agriculture Minister, Sir John Kotelawala, Minister of Transport and Works, and Sir Kanthiah Vaithianathan, External Affairs Secretary. At the Nehru-Senanayake meeting in London they will be present.

THREAT TO S.-E. ASIA

VIETMINH INVASION OF LAOS

SINGAPORE, April 25 (PTI):—Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, British Commissioner-General for South-East Asia, said here tonight that the Vietminh invasion of Laos was "a sharp threat" to the whole of South-East Asia.

Mr. MacDonald was speaking at the official opening of a Gandhi Memorial Hall built as a result of the efforts the local Indian community.

He told his listeners: "We must be alert. We must be on our guard. We must be as zealous as ever in the defence of our liberties and of that free, friendly and civilised way of international life in which Gandhi believed."

Mr. MacDonald said the memorial in Singapore reflected the homage of its people to the great saint of India who is "revered as deeply here as in any part of the world."

MOST POWERFUL TEST OF SERIES

Atomic Blast Lights Up Sky Over Nevada Desert

LAS VEGAS (Nevada), April 25 (Reuter): The seventh atomic explosion of the present series, involving large-scale exercises by troops, lit the sky over the Nevada desert at 4-30 a.m. (local time) today.

Seventeen Congressional observers saw what appeared to be one of the most powerful tests of the spring series.

The flash seen in this resort city, 75 miles from the Atomic Energy Commission's Yucca Flat proving ground, seemed fully as bright as last Saturday's, which was the most spectacular of the series.

The explosion, before dawn, filled the sky with a blinding golden glow. Within a minute the mushroom cloud shot upward and soon ice crystals turned its top a dazzling white.

About seven minutes later the shock wave was felt here.

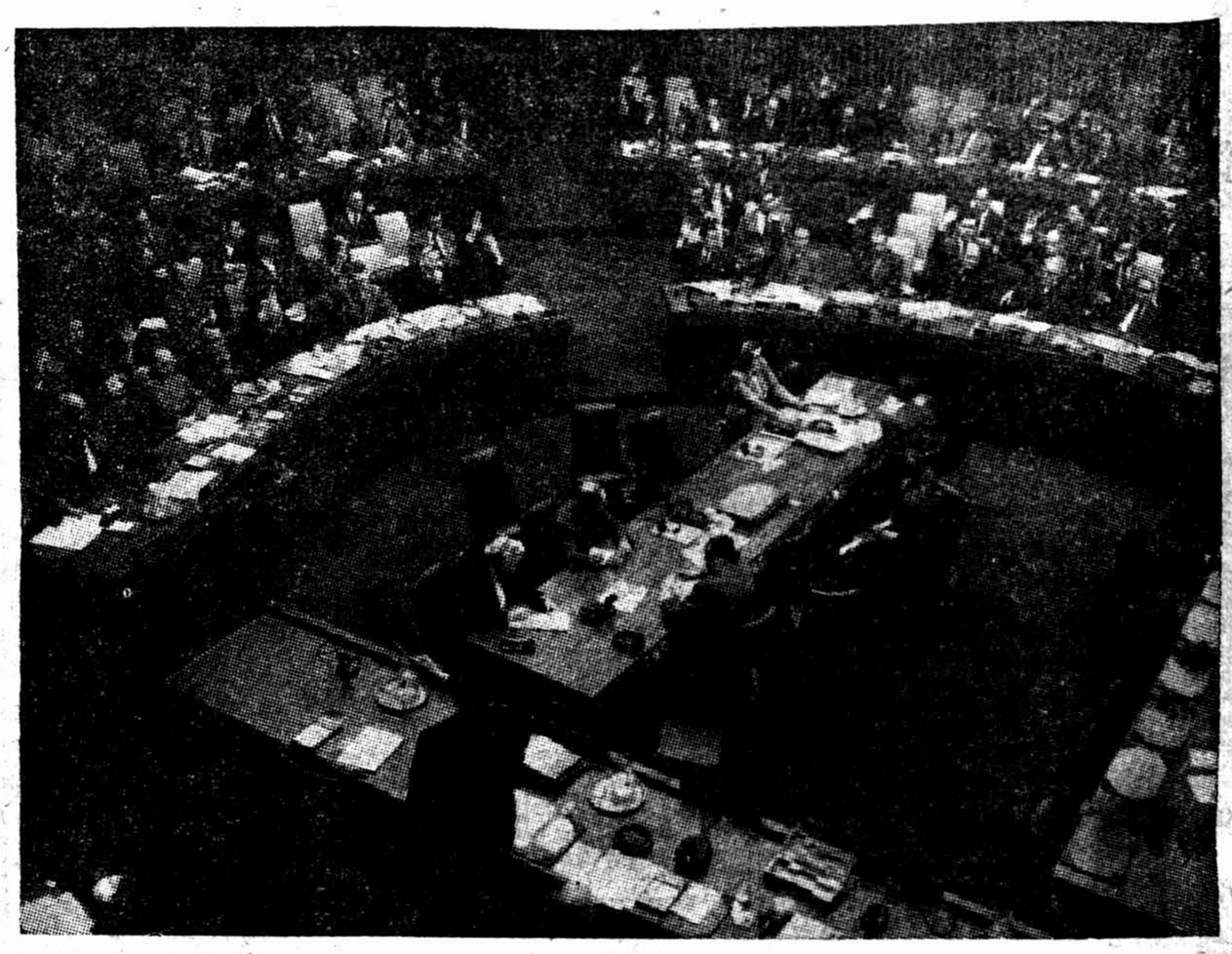
It was strong enough to jar buildings, but not nearly as strong as the shock from a previous air drop blast which broke a window in a local market.

Present For Nehru

JALGAON: April 25: (H.S.) A present of two cubs awaits the Prime Minister when he arrives here on May 3. A fisherman of Bhokar village in Jalgaon taluka, who has bagged the two cubs, wishes to present them to Pandit Nehru, at the time of his visit to the town, during his tour of famine-stricken areas of Maharashtra.

The Madras Government have decided that such of the local bodies as did not utilise their existing powers of taxation would not have any claims for grants from them.

WHEN U. N. WAS UNANIMOUS



U.N. welcomes recent Korean developments by accepting the Brazilian resolution. Picture taken during voting shows standing in the foreground (back to camera Mr. D. Protitch, Principal Director, counting the 60 delegations voting in favour, with none against and no abstentions.

WITHDRAWAL OF KMT TROOPS

Thailand's Plan For Help

BANGKOK, April 25 (UPI-AFP): The "Bangkok Post" reported yesterday that the Police Department has prepared a plan for withdrawal from Burma to Formosa via Bangkok of 1,500 Chinese Nationalist troops.

The Socialist paper said the police department insisted that General Li Min's troops would not be allowed to remain on the Siamese soil. It is planned to transport the Chinese Nationalist troops by trucks to Lampang where they will take the train to Bangkok and from there, will sail aboard a vessel bound for Taipeh.

Thailand recently informed the U. N. that she would accept Chinese Nationalists' passage through Thailand if Taipeh and Washington would sponsor the withdrawal.

Sind Election Dates

KARACHI, April 25 (PTI): Pakistan Premier Mohammad Ali tonight announced that general elections to the Sind Legislative Assembly due on May 4 were not being postponed.

Burma Will Brand KMT As Aggressor

RANGOON MINISTER ON ISSUE IN U. N. O.

RANGOON, April 25 (PTI).

BURMA will brand Nationalist China an aggressor and press for United Nations sanctions, unless the Formosa Government withdraws her troops from the Burma frontier by September, U Kyaw Nyein, Burmese Foreign Minister, announced here today.

He told a press conference the Burma Government was not completely satisfied with the United Nations resolution on Burma's complaint.

The Political Committee voted three days ago to declare that "foreign forces" in Burma must be disarmed and interned or evacuated from Burma forthwith.

U Kyaw Nyein said the passing of the resolution did not mean any slow down in the Burma Army's operations against the guerillas.

His Government would order a ceasefire in any route through which the guerillas agree to withdraw.

Lately Burma has been negotiating with Thailand to facilitate the withdrawal of the Nationalists through Thai territory.

PROOF OF CHIANG'S COMPLICITY

NEW DELHI, April 25.

The Burmese Ambassador to India, Maha Thray Sithu U Kyin, said here today that the Burmese Government had voted for the UN General Assembly's resolution on KMT aggression in Burma "just to show how co-operative, patient and tolerant we have been."

Describing General Li Mi, the Commander of the KMT troops in Burma a "Bada Badmash", U Kyin said that the connection between the KMT forces in Burma and the Formosa Government was "as clear as daylight to us."

The letters to General Li Mi by Chiang Kai-shek, on January 5, 1951, and the letter written to Gen. Li Mi on January 26, 1952, by Chiang Kai-shek's son, had been produced before the General Assembly. They, clearly showed the connection between the KMT forces in Burma and the Formosa Government.

About one-fifth of the Burmese territory was under these KMT forces which had swelled from about 7,000 in the beginning to 12,000 now.

Iran's Queen For Europe

TEHERAN, April 25 (PTI):—Queen Souraiyya, the Shah's wife, will leave here by air tomorrow for Europe "for treatment," it was announced today.

The Queen's aircraft will leave Teheran at noon.

Bank Employees' Protest

APPEAL MOVE AGAINST SHASTRI AWARD

MADRAS, April 25 (PTI): Mr. A. S. R. Chari, who appeared as counsel on behalf of the All-India Bank Employees' Association before the Shastri Tribunal, characterised the award of the Shastri Tribunal as "a declaration of an offensive against the toiling bank employees."

Inaugurating the Madras State Bank Employees' Federation here, Mr. Chari said "the future of the bank employees movement depends on the extent to which you are able to smash the Shastri Award."

Mr. T. S. Ramanujam, Vice-President of the All-India Bank Employees Association, demanded a public enquiry into the conduct of the Shastri Tribunal.

He stressed the need for appealing within a month before the appellate tribunal against the Shastri award, so that the concessions granted to bank employees by the Sen tribunal could be continued to be enjoyed by them.

Mr. Ramanujam termed the Shastri Award as "a conspired policy between bank managements and the government in power" "to withdraw" under the "cloak of law" the concessions which they had already got under the Sen award.

He told the bank employees that they must take out a deputation to the Labour Minister Mr. V. V. Giri and ask him to take legislative measures whereby they could maintain the existing concessions granted by the Sen award.

The Labour Minister should be informed that if this was not done, bank employees would resort to an all-India strike, he stated.

The meeting demanded that foreign banks in this country should be immediately nationalised.

ONE KILLED IN RAIL DERAILMENT

Accident On North Eastern Line

BANARAS, April 25 (PTI).

One person died and 21 others were injured, five of them seriously, when the 374 Down Gorakhpur-bound Allahabad Passenger train of the North Eastern Railway derailed between Sarnath and Kadipur stations, about ten miles from here, at 10-45 this morning.

Five bogies including four third class coaches, one mixed first and second class coach and one inter class coach capsized in the accident.

A railway work gang, it is stated, was working at the track and applying grease to bolts and nuts in the track at the site of the accident. When the train arrived here it was not given any warning signal and it was found after the accident that at one place bolts and nuts had not been fixed to the track and were lying near by.

Soon after the accident the people from nearby villages rushed to the site and rescued the passengers from the bogies. They climbed on the bogies and pulled out the passengers through the windows. One third class passenger, who could not be identified was found dead.

A Press Note issued by the Public Relations Officer of the N.E.R. says:

According to information received so far at Gorakhpur upto 2 p.m. one person was killed and fourteen injured, of whom the injuries of eight are reported to be serious. Six of the injured persons have been sent to Banaras Civil Hospital.

U. N. Circles Hail Red Gesture

BUT WHITE HOUSE REGARDS IT ONLY AS FIRST STEP

Moscow On Ike's Silence Over China

WASHINGTON, April 25 (Reuter).

THE White House said today that Russia's new peace statement might be "the first step toward something concrete" in settling East-West differences.

The official statement said that if this was so "the free world will continue to wait for definite steps that must be made, if the soviet leaders are sincerely interested in a co-operative solution to world problems".

Why Silence On China?

PRAVDA REPLIES TO IKE'S SPEECH

MOSCOW, April 25 (Reuter): Pravda, the Soviet Communist Party organ said today there was no ground to doubt Soviet Union's "readiness to take upon herself a proportionate share in the settlement of controversial international questions".

Pravda gave up the whole of its front page this morning to answering President Eisenhower's speech on April 16.

Pravda said President Eisenhower's speech stated that the United States was ready to take upon herself a just share in the solution of controversial international questions. But this statement was not in any way confirmed in the speech, whereas "it needed this confirmation."

Pravda said that the Soviet leaders were ready for "serious businesslike discussion of appropriate problems both through direct negotiation as well as in necessary cases within the framework of United Nations".

Both Pravda and Izvestia gave up the whole of their front pages to answering President Eisenhower, whose speech was printed in full.

WHAT ABOUT CHINA

The Communist newspapers said nothing had been said about the Chinese Republic in President Eisenhower's speech.

Nothing was said about China's rights in the United Nations organisation or about China's territorial rights, including Formosa.

"Does not this question belong to the pressing international problems of our days?", the papers asked.

It remained a fact that in this long speech of President Eisenhower the question of China did not receive attention.

"This means that in respect to China, policy is stubbornly followed which is dictated by the intention to turn back events which are in steady development.

"This, in spite of the fact that any person with eyes open can see that such a policy is doomed to fail."

Mr. Eisenhower had formulated the demands which determined the behaviour of the United States in international relations. According to him each country had an undeniable right to organise itself in accordance with its wishes.

"If those principles were the real basis of American policy, if they were not more than mere words, then it should have been reflected in the attitude towards Korea, Germany and China.

"The fact is that the declarations are not supported by deeds. The real policy of the United States has had insignificant relation up till now to these declarations, when many international matters were to have been resolved."

On world flashpoints, the Communist statement said:

"Deeds are stronger than words. First of all the problems on which the strengthening of peace rests is Korea."

The Soviet people had many times supported all steps which would lead to a just armistice in Korea.

"The recent offer of the Governments of the Chinese Peoples Re-

(Continued on Page 17)

The statement was read to reporters by President Eisenhower's Press Secretary, Mr. James Hagerty as official comment on the Pravda declaration that Russia is willing to enter into businesslike discussions with the West.

White House Statement

The text of the White House Statement said "I have talked with the President about the Pravda editorial. Its milder tone is a welcome change from usual vituperation against the United States and the Free World. It is also significant that world-wide interest in the President's (April 16) peace speech caused Soviet leaders to reprint it in full for the Russian people. Of course, the Pravda editorial cannot be considered a substitute for official action by Soviet leaders. May be this editorial is the first step toward something concrete. If so, the free world will continue to wait for definite steps that must be made if Soviet leaders are sincerely interested in a co-operative solution of world problems. If the Soviet leaders take such steps, they will find United States and other free nations as always ready to work unceasingly for peace."

QUEER MATERNITY WARD

MIAMI, (Florida), April 25 (Reuter): A dog chased a cat up a telegraph pole here and she had four kittens on the cross arms.

Lisbon Minister Denies It

PARIS, April 25 (Reuter): Dr. Paulo Cunha, Portuguese Foreign Minister, told a press conference here today that there was no question of using French or Portuguese territories in the Indian peninsula as NATO bases.

"Western solidarity makes it inevitable that peace be extended everywhere," he said, but added that the NATO area did not include the Indian peninsula.

HEARD IN PARLIAMENT

NEW DELHI, April 25 (UPI).

"It is in the fitness of things that we are concluding our business with the discussion on lighthouses, after having groped in the dark for so long."

—Mr. K. K. BASU.

"In a film based on the story of the famous writer, Sarat Chander Chatterjee, the censors deleted a scene in which the mother kissed her son. The censors considered it immoral."

—Mr. K. K. BASU.

"The Finance Minister quoted a proverb in Malayalam. But the way in which he spoke gave the impression that it was either Greek or Telugu."

—Mr. V. P. NAYAR.

"How can I go on looking at Hon'ble members and hon'ble members at me?"

—THE DEPUTY SPEAKER.

KESKAR MEETS VINOBA

GAYA, April 25 (PTI): Dr. B. V. Keskar, India's Minister for Information and Broadcasting who came here yesterday from Kodarma by car met Acharya Vinoba Bhave at Nardiganj and was with him for an hour.

U. N. Circles Welcome It

BRIGHT HOPES FOR WORLD PEACE

UNITED NATIONS, April 25 (Reuter): The United Nations delegates, preparing to go home after the strenuous seventh session of the General Assembly, were unanimous in acclaiming as favourable Russian reaction to President Eisenhower's speech of April 16 as proclaimed by press and radio here today, cables D. P. Wagle, PTI Special Correspondent.

Particularly welcome was the declared Russian readiness to negotiate problems of world peace either directly or through the United Nations.

The consenus of opinion among delegates was that the period between July and September may be important from the viewpoint of those United Nations members who helped to mould Assembly decisions at the seventh session.

Both through the Asian-African group and individually, India was regarded as having played a role at the seventh session reminiscent of 1950-51.

(Some delegates said the intervening period has proved the correctness of the policies urged by India on several United Nations problems, particularly Korea).

Russia's readiness to discuss all problems through the United Nations if necessary, would in the opinion of many delegates, increase the prospects of a truce and invest with greater importance than ever initial assembly meeting which would have to consider the composition of the political conference to meet "within 90 days" of any Korean truce.

The Indian Delegate Mr. Krishna Menon, who is scheduled to leave for London on April 29, is meeting today and on Monday Mr. Cabot Lodge and Mr. Vyshinsky.

NATO Reaction

PARIS, April 25 (Reuter): Delegates to the Atlantic Council session here said today the mildness of the 'Pravda' and 'Izvestia' editorials on East-West relations gave hope that the Russians might give further evidence of their professed desire for a settlement of world problems.

All those questioned expressed surprise at the full publication of President Eisenhow's speech in the Soviet papers.

LONDON REACTIONS

LONDON, April 25 (Reuter).

Diplomatic observers here consider the Communist reply to President Eisenhower's foreign policy speech as being "hopeful" but more for its moderate tone than its contents.

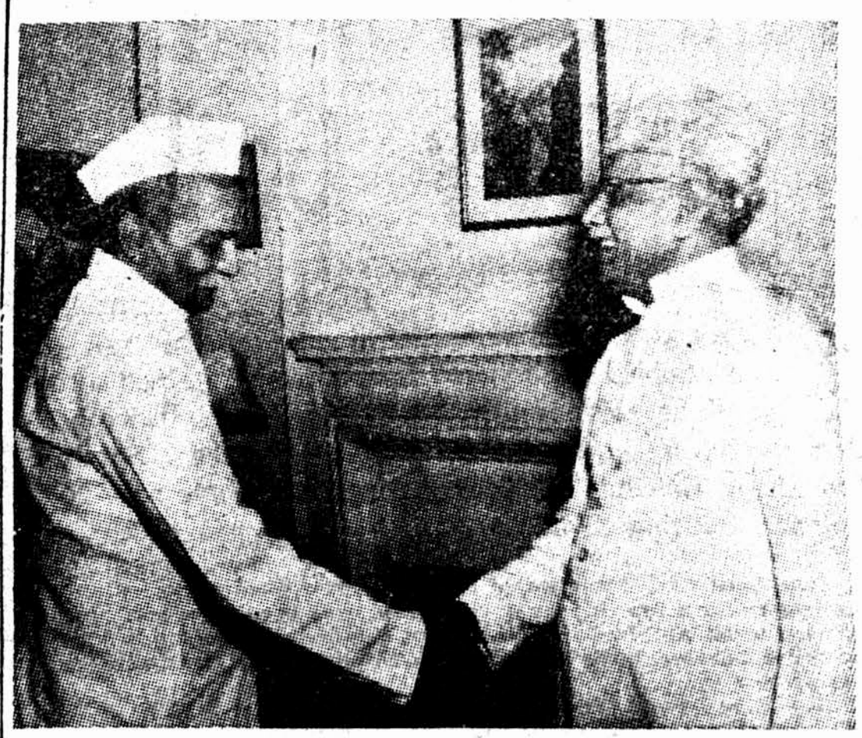
It is felt the reply leaves the door open for possible East-West talks and thrown the ball back to the United States.

Stop Press

NEW GOVERNMENT IN DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, April 25 (Reuter): The Social Democrats, who secured two more seats than the previous Government Coalition in last Tuesday's elections agreed today to form a Government.

SHUAIB MEETS PRASAD



The Hon'ble Mr. Shuaib Qureshi, Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Government of Pakistan, who was formerly High Commissioner for Pakistan in India, being received by the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, when he called on him at Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi, recently.

Mandate To Andhra Legislators

NO FREEDOM OF VOTE ON CHOICE OF CAPITAL

VIJAYAWADA, April 25 (PTI).

MR. N. Sanjiva Reddi, President of the Andhra Pradesh Congress, said here in an interview today that the Andhra Congress Legislators would not be allowed freedom to vote on the choice of the temporary capital of Andhra.

Mr. Reddi who arrived here this morning to preside over the meeting of the working committee of the Andhra Pradesh Congress here today added that a meeting of the Andhra Congress legislators and associate members would be called sometime in May to arrive at a common decision regarding the location of capital and high court and a mandate would be given to the legislators to support this decision.

The Andhra Pradesh Congress Executive which met here today, ratified the resolution passed by the meeting of the Andhra legislators of different parties held at Madras on April 8 urging the Government to include non-officials in the Andhra Partition Committee set up by the Government. Mr. N. Sanjeev Reddi, President, was in the chair.

A Five-man sub-committe consisting of Messrs. Kala Venkatarao, N. P. Chengalraya Naidu, H. Sitarama Reddi, T. G. Thimmayyasetti and Alluri Satyanarayana Raju was appointed to wait in a deputation on Mr. Justice Misra and submit a memorandum on the future of the Bellary taluk and Bellary town.

Churchmen Arrested In East Germany

BERLIN, April 25 (Reuter):— East German Communist authorities have arrested more than fifty pastors and Protestant Church officials in the last few weeks, an official of the Church said here today.

Most of them were accused of anti-State activities, warmongering, terrorism or economic crimes.

Sinn Fein To Boycott Film Of Coronation

DUBLIN, April 25 (Reuter): Sinn Fein, Irish nationalist organisation, today called on all cinema workers to refuse to handle film of Queen Elizabeth II's coronation here in June.

The "powerful British propaganda machine" was "subtly coercing" the Irish people into acceptance of an English Queen as Queen of part of Ireland, it declared.

Searches In Hyderabad

INCRIMINATING DOCUMENTS FOUND

HYDERABAD, April 25 (PTI): Police today searched the offices of the local Jamiat-ul-Ulema and a local news agency. They also searched the houses of some of the office-bearers of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema.

Police stated that they had seized some incriminating literature, including some documents alleged to have been forged as emanating from the Government of India, relating to the reinstatement of some discharged officials of State Government.

KARACHI, April 25 (PTI): Pakistan's dismissed Prime Minister Khwaja Nazimuddin has after a great struggle found himself a house in Karachi.

LUSITANIANS WIN AGA KHAN TROPHY

Tata Beaten By A Solitary Goal

(By Our Hockey Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A solitary goal by Maurice Britto against the run of play enabled Lusitanian Sports Club to wrest away the Aga Khan Hockey Cup from Tata Sports, thrice holders, in the final played this evening at the Bombay Gymkhana Ground. Well over 10,000 people saw this fast and exciting final.

The hope that Tatas would create hockey history by winning the trophy for a fourth year were revived this evening when Tatas dictated terms and had the Lusitanian defence wrapped up in knots, but failed to score. Lusis last won this trophy in 1944, but were runners-up last year.

The second session was equal and the reason for the Lusitanian attack not functioning in the first half was due to their two new wingers, Harry Fernandes and Ved Prakash, but with the inner trio being exploited a chance goal was possible and it happened.

MAURICE BRITTO—he did the trick with an unexpected flick. Hero of the Lusitanians.

BRITTO, A HERO

Hero of the match was Maurice Britto, erratic centre forward, but great worker. He did the impossible with air against the run of play goal and that too with a reverse hit that a seasoned custodian like Leo Pinto failed to judge.

If ever a performance stood out this evening for it's individuality, brilliant stickwork and unswerving workmanship, it was 19-year-old Venicio Carvalho, the 'babe' on the field of play. He played a masterly game at the right half position for the winners.

The Tata attack functioned better than yesterday, but good police work by Amir kept Joe D'Mello out of commission often; while Braganza found the going difficult against young Venicio. Tatas opened out the game and this proved their superiority. That they lost was really unlucky.

CHANGES MADE

Both teams made two changes. Tatas introduced Gerry Williams and Diego Fernandes, while the Lusitanians brought in Ved Prakash Sharma and Harry Fernandes with little effect on the game, except the Tatas were on top today.

Tatas moved into their opponents territory through Gerry Williams, who passed to Joe D'Mello, but it was a question of sticks by Joe in the circle.

The Lusitanians could not make any impression on the Tata deep defence and never got anywhere in their goalarea during the first 7 minutes of play. Tatas forced a penalty corner in the 10th minute, but it was wasted.

The Lusitanian attack was concentrated on the left where Saxby was being exploited but his failure to part with the ball saw Carvalho rob him every time.

TATA'S ATTACK

The holders attacking line functioned well. Braganza was the keyman from the start. His clever distribution turned the game from winger to winger and the Lusitanians defence was well served by Walter and Venicio Carvalho.

Harold Gonsalves came to the rescue of the Lusitanians when Williams sent Coutinho through on the right flank and his centre was almost connected by D'Mello, but he cleared confidently in the 15th minute of play.

In the twenty-second minute the Lusitanians were in the Tatas goalarea for the first time when Carvalho made sticks unnecessarily and a penalty corner was awarded; Gonsalves hit was deflected over the cross-bar for a long corner which proved in vain.

THE GOAL

Against the run of play, Maurice Britto did the impossible from an acute angle. He and Saxby combined well to outwit the Tatas defence and Gentle as well in the 25th minute and then wended his way close up to surprise Pinto, the Tata custodian with a reverse hit that did the trick.

Tatas lost a chance of scoring twice in the opening minutes of the second mostly. George Pereira's mid field clearance was missed by Walter near the circle and Joe D'Mello ran to connect, but Sacru rushed out and obstructed; a penalty corner was awarded and George Pereira's hit which was deflected by Saxby had his goalie beaten and almost entered goal, but managed to touch Gonsalves's stick unintentionally; it was then cleared by a defender.

Play now turned to be rough; Saxby swung at Williams; Walter then followed and Tatas retaliated through Diego.

The game quietened down for quick moves and hard hitting by the defences. In the eighth minute John Vaz took an angular drive at goal which entered the goal, but umpire Felix blew up for sticks.

DANGEROUS

A rising cross shot by Ved Prakash went dangerously across goalmouth in the 12th minute, but Harry Fernandes who positioned shot wide with only Pinto to beat.

The Tatas team made a key change; Perumal moved to Braganza's place bringing about a swinging of the game to the Lusitanians territory. Joe D'Mello was through to a pass from him, but he was hailed offside.

PLAYING CORNERS

The two teams were now playing corners in the 23rd minute. A long corner in the Lusis territory brought a short corner, which Gentle hit dangerously into goal and a defender pushed over the cross-bar; the long corner proved in vain. Then a long corner came in the Tatas territory and it was averted dangerously.

A minute before the end, the Lusitanians almost consolidated their position when Britto failed to connect with Leo Pinto rushing out of goal, but he reached the ball with his stick and cleared only to see John Vaz get the ball; he was too late in scooping and Diego came in and cleared.

Admiral Dickenson distributed the prizes to the winners and runners-up and also presented Tatas with the 'Replica' of the Aga Khan Cup for winning the trophy for 3 years in succession.

The teams were:

LUSITANIANS. S. Menezes; H. Gonsalves, W. D'Souza, V. Carvalho, Amir Kumar, M. Vaz; H. Britto, Fernandes, J. Vaz, M. Saxby, Ved Prakash.

TATA SPORTS: Leo Pinto; Carvalho, Gentle; Diego, G. Pereira, Perumal; F. Coutinho, G. Williams, J. D'Mello, A. Braganza, L. Fernandes.

Umpires: J. B. D'Souza and Felix Fernandes.

Goalmouth Incident

Thrills in rival goalmouths were not absent in this evening's Aga Khan final. Picture shows Britto's attempt go wide of the posts with Leo Pinto the Tata custodian and Diego looking on.

The Reward...

Walter D'Souza, skipper of the Lu sitanian side receives the coveted Aga Khan Cup from Admiral Dickinson this evening after his side beat Tatas by a solitary goal.

VENICIO CARVALHO—19-year-old "babe of the Lusitanians" showed rare stamina and stickwork to cripple Tatas left wing. He was outstanding.

Bengal Oust Delhi

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BENGAL eliminated Delhi from the Women's National Hockey Championship with a two goals to nil win this evening at the Brabourne Stadium, thus earning the right to meet Madras in the semi-final.

Both teams were fairly evenly matched with the Bengal team a shade superior. Bengal who have earned a reputation for robust hard-hitting had the Delhi defense in trouble throughout, but Edna Gaynor and Peggy Jones were equal to the occasion, while Ivy Scott as Delhi pivot sent her forwards away with many a good pass; although the wingers Peggy Black and Audrey Michael sent across some fine centres the inner trio could not turn them to account.

The first goal of the game was scored in the thirteenth minute. Peggy Jones, left full back for Delhi, was penalised for sticks just outside the circle; Audrey Michael took the hit and Dulcie Conway turned it to account with a snappy first-timer.

After the break Delhi came back with new ideas and pressed rather effectively, but Shirley Hines at left back gave the Delhi forwards little hope. Midway through the second half Doreen Stevens, on the right flank, raced down the wrong and put across a feeble centre which centre forward Mary D'Sena made no mistake in converting. After this Bengal seemed to be content with their performance and though Madras had a slight territorial advantage never looked very dangerous. Bengal made sporadic raids when they were unfortunate not to raise the score. For the rest the game assumed the nature of a hit-and-run contest.

Before the game, Mr. Morarji Desai, Bombay's Chief Minister took the salute at an impressive March past of the teams participating in the Nationals. Pansy Thomas carrying the Indian National flag was in the forefront, while the others followed with their banners aloft; Bombay followed in the rear, being the host side.

The teams were:

BENGAL: Marie Rudesia; Sonia John, Shirley Hines; Hazel Fortescue, Betty Catchick, Sheila Williams; Doreen Stevens, Margaret Mezey, Mary D'Sena, Vanda Williamson, Peggy Shepherd.

DELHI: Zarina Cooper; Edna Gaynor, Peggy Jones, Daphne Michael, Ivy Scott, Gena Ticlo; Audrey Michael, Dulcie Conway, Vilma Harding, Diana Cooper, Peggy Black.

Meerut Sikhs Beaten

CALCUTTA, April 25 (PTI):—The following are the results of Beighton Cup hockey matches today:—

THIRD ROUND: East Bengal 2, Sikh Regimental Centre (Meerut) 1; Madras State Police 0, Mohammedan Sporting 0.

SECOND ROUND: Bhowanipore 2, Dalhousie 0; Armed Police Brigade 1, Western Tigers (Ranchi) 0.

National Athletic Records

NEW DELHI, April 25 (PTI):—The Amateur Athletic Federation of India today announced the following National records:—

100 METRES—Lavy Pinto (Bombay) time 10.6 seconds; 200 METRES: Lavy Pinto (Bombay) time 21.8 seconds; 400 METRES: Ivan Jacob (Madras) time 49.6 seconds; 800 METRES: Sohan Singh (Services) time 1 minute 54.2 seconds; MARATHON RACE: Chota Singh (PEPSU) time 2 hours 33 minutes 21.4 seconds; 400 METRES HURDLES: Jogendra Singh (Services) time 55.6 seconds (equals records); 4X400 METRES RELAY: Services team time 3 minutes 23.9 seconds; HIGH JUMP: Ajit Singh (Punjab) 6ft. 3 1/2 inches (equals record); POLE VAULT: S. George (Services) 12 ft. 3 inches; THROWING THE DISCUSS: Makhan Singh (Services) 140 ft. 8 and 1/8 inches; PUTTING THE SHOT: Pradhuman Singh (Services) 46 ft. 3/8 inches; WOMEN 80 METRES HURDLES: Mary D'Souza (Bombay) time 12.7 seconds.

Dara Singh Avenges His Defeat With Kong

BOMBAY, Saturday.

DARA SINGH avenged his previous defeats at the hands of King Kong when in their fourth meeting he beat the Hungarian in the stellar bout of the International American Free Style Wrestling Tournament in aid of the Bombay State Central Famine Relief Fund at the Vallabhbhai Stadium this evening.

The bout scheduled for a hundred minutes without a stop, lasted only a quarter of the distance. King Kong made an effort to curb his foul tactics but was not wholly successful and earned a warning before the fight was ten minutes old; Dara Singh paying him in his own coin two minutes later also received a warning; the exchanges were being evenly shared when Dara Singh had King Kong in an intricate arm grip that the latter released by punching Dara for which he was warned for the second time; in the twenty-fourth minute Dara and Kong both locked in a grip fell out of the ring and continued their efforts on the turf, with the referee counting both out; when the referee reached the eight count, Dara broke away and scrambled into the ring, while the unwieldy and awkward 400 pound mass made a pitable and vain attempt to enter the ring before the fatal "ten" was reached.

In an earlier bout Negro World Champion Seelie Samara and George Pencheff were engaged in a drawn encounter; Samara did not find things very pleasant and found himself in arrears when he walked into Pencheff's drop kick and lost the second round on a pinfall; Samara tried his level best to equalise in the next round, but met with stiff resistance; however in the fifth round he drew level with in a similar fashion; and the bout then petered out into a draw.

Flash Gordon did not find Syed Saif Shah easy meat and it took him three rounds and nearly six drop kicks to knock Shah out for the count.

In the opening bout of the evening, Hardit Sing and Roy Hefferman drew, each winning a round each; the Sikh Champion won the second round on an Indian crab and submission fall while "Mr. Australia" drew level two rounds later on a pinfall.

INDIAN FOOTBALLERS OF S. AFRICA ARRIVE ON MAY 24

NEW DELHI, April 25 (PTI): A seventeen-member South African Indian football team will arrive in Bombay on May 24, to play 16 exhibition matches in India.

Mr. P. B. Singh, representative of the South African Indian Football Association who is now here, said that the team was chosen after a series of trial matches held in Durban.

Following are the members of the team: V. C. Moodley (Natal), Patrick Gabrial (Transvaal), K. Mariamuthoo and K. Rajgopal (Natal), Ismail Khan (Transvaal), Mannie Naidoo (Vice-Capt.) Pratab Singh and A. M. Govender Naidoo (Natal), Ronny John (Frontier), T. Rampath (Captain) Billy Reddy, P. Somalingam, R. Chinniah, Bob Pillay (Natal) L. Padayachee and P. Padayachee (Transvaal).

S. L. Singh (manager of the team) and Bob Pavadai (Assistant Manager).

The average age of the team is 26. Mr. Singh who has been all the players in action said that the team would put up a high standard of football.

TODAY'S SPORT

FOOTBALL

Co-operage

4-40 p.m. Burmah Shell vs. Goan Sports (practice); 5-40 p.m. Central Railway vs. St. Francis Goans.

BILLIARDS

Islam Gymkhana:

6 p.m. and 8-30 p.m. Western India Open Championships.

TENNIS

Bandra Gymkhana:

5-30 p.m. Suburban Open Tournament.

Jones In Top Form

BOMBAY, Saturday: Wilson Jones was in irresistible form this evening in the Western India Billiards Championship this evening at the Islam Gymkhana when he beat Mansoor Laljee by 2079 points to 697.

Wilson's beats were: 63, 42, 44, 35, 94, 88, 42, 49, 132, 164, 37, 30, 66, 63, 51, 52, 77, 75, 43, 56, 63, 63, 53, 39. Laljee's beats were 31, 32 and 47.

Tomorrow's fixtures: T. S. Selvaraj vs B. M. Umrigar (Billiards) at 6 p.m. and J. C. Chaves vs S. A. Kera (Snooker) at 8-30 p.m.

SUBURBAN OPEN TENNIS

BOMBAY, Saturday: Father and son combination of Govindji and Vasant had a tough time before they could beat the new combine of Jimmy Mehta and Sam Motiwala in the semi-final of Suburban Tennis Tournament at the Bandra Gymkhana courts on Saturday. The winners beat in straight but keen sets, the first set going over extra games, the final scores were 7-5, 6-4. They meet Chandiramani and Bellani who accounted for Jit Kantawalla and K. Mahindra in the other semi-final, in the final. Bellani and Chandiramani won 4-6, 6-3, 6-4.

In the veteran doubles semi-final tie between J. M. Dias and W. D. Lewis and Havaldar and Navin Yagnik, the former beat in straight sets, the scores reading 6-1, 6-2. They meet P. N. Murty and Manmath Rao or Govindji and M. S. Gurtu in the final.

The other semi-final between Murty find Manmath Rao and Govindji and Gurtu was unfinished due to failing light and will be continued on Sunday, the scores were 6-3, 2-1 (unfinished)

Centre Court: 3-30 p.m. K. Govindji and M. S. Gurtu vs. P. N. Murti and Manmath Rao; 4-30 p.m. K. Govindji and G. Vasant vs. S. J. Chandiramani and N. J. Bellani; 5-45 p.m. G. Vasant and Miss Lakshmi M. Merchant vs. Jimmy Mehta and Mrs. Jill Roberts Court No. 1: 5-30 p.m. S. J. Chandiramani vs. N. J. Bellani; Court No. 2: 5-30 p.m. K. Govindji and M. S. Gurtu or P. N. Murti and Manmath Rao vs. J. M. Dias and W. D. Lewis.

Japs Win All Their Fights

RANGOON, April 25 (PTI): The Japanese boxing team now on a visit here showing skilful ringcraft last night won all the four bouts in which they took part.

Yoshio Miyake won the bantamweight contest defeating Thein Maung (Burma Army) on points, while Toshito Ishimaru won the featherweight title outpointing Moung Myint. Toshiro Onuki defeating the local champion, S. Majid, annexed the welterweight title. In the lightwelter weight contest Hiroyuki Kali defeated O Bagley in a return fight which was stopped in the second round after Kaji had dropped Bagley twice.

Trainer Dies

BANGALORE, April 25 Mr. Douglas W. Balfour, 49, one of the leading race horse tainers in India died here this morning of tetanus infection. Belfour was an Australian.

Hindustan Aircraft Bags Gold Cup

COONOOR, April 25 ((PTI):— Hindustan Aircraft, Bangalore, won the Madras Regiment Gold Cup Hockey Tournament this evening by defeating Madras Regt (A) by two goals to nil.

SIKHS LODGE PROTEST AND EARN REPLAY

CALCUTTA, April 25: The Sikh Regimental Centre lodged a protest with the tournament committee after the match on the ground of the match being played short of the scheduled time and demanded a replay.

The tournament committee deliberated over the situation over an hour and ordered the match to be replayed on a day to be announced later.

Bombay Schools' Team Leaves For Karachi

BOMBAY, Saturday (PTI): A thirteen member Bombay Schools' team today left here by the 'S. S. Saraswati' for Karachi where they are scheduled to play a three day match against an all-Karachi Schools XI.

This is perhaps the first Indian combined schools side to undertake a cricket fixture outside the country.

The Bombay side is captained by youthful Ranji Trophy player, Taufeeque Husain of Anjuman-i-Islam High School. Mr. K. Zia uddian, Secretary of the Bombay High Schools Athletic Association, accompanied the side as its manager.

Mr. D. P. Thanawalla, Secretary of the Bombay Cricket Association who will join the team in Karachi on April 29, was at the pier to see the school boys off.

The visit has been organised by the Inter-Schools Sports Association, Karachi. The match is scheduled to be played on May 1, 2 and 3.

Mr. Thanawalla told PTI that an invitation had been received from the Bahawalpur Cricket authorities inviting the side for a match at Bahalalpur. No decision has as yet been reached in regard to this invitation.

According to the present programme, the side is scheduled to reach Karachi on April 27 and will leave Karachi for Bombay on May 4.

KRISHNAN WINS SINGLES TITLE

BANGALORE, Apr. 25: Eighteen-year-old R. Krishnan of Madras won the Mysore State Lawn Tennis Singles Championship for the first time beating his opponent S. Vishnu Mohan (Madras) in straight sets in one of the keenest fought finals here today. Scores were 6-4, 7-5, 6-2.

Mrs. Malati Ramakrishna Rao & Miss Indira Narayan Rao won the women's doubles title, beating Mrs. Rajagopal and Mrs. Jayalakshmi Seshadri in straight sets in the final (6/3, 6/4).

The victory has secured a double for Mrs. Malati who already won the singles title. She is also in the mixed doubles final which will be played tomorrow.

LONDON: All civil aviation will be banned from flying under 11,000 feet within five nautical miles of Buckingham Palace, London, on coronation day. June 2, it was announced.

DYNAMOS ENTER NADKARNI FINAL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

HOLDERS Dynamos F.C. entered the final of the Nadkarni Cup Tournament when they beat Bombay Amateurs by a solitary goal at the Cooperage today. They now await the winners of the St. Francis Goans-Central Railway tie.

Play was robust and at times inclined to be rough; and the winners centre-half Joseph Coutinho was warned for dangerous play.

Dynamos were far and away the better side and should have won by a comfortable margin; that they did not do so is due mainly to the poor shooting of the inner trio who have not found their scoring form at all.

For the winners it was Sawant who shone; time and again he would tear away on the right flank and send across accurate centres, but they received poor treatment at the hands of the inner trio.

The defence was not given much to do, during the whole game barring the first ten minutes when their opponents attacked, but they handled all that came their way and Sheenappa in the goal was not called upon to do anything out of the ordinary.

The Amateurs were best served by their deep defence in which Puthran was outstanding; their forwards were not allowed much scope.

The game began with the Amateurs in the attack, and hopes of an exciting final were raised; but these were short lived and Amateurs fizzled out like a damp squib.

After that there was only one team in the picture—the Dynamos; but their finishing was the very reverse off their approach and it came as no surprise that the score board was blank at the interval.

The second half was a carbon copy of the initial session with the inners missing scoring chances with monotonous regularity. However Gracias made amends for all the earlier lapses and notched the winning goal in the 10th minute off a pass from Janki.

YOSHIDA'S HOPES

TOKYO, April 25 (Reuter): Mr. Shigeru Yoshida the Japanese Prime Minister, appeared almost certain today to increase the strength of his Liberal Party in the upper house of the National Diet.

Shortly after noon today the returns in yeterday's election for the upper house showed that 39 Liberals had already gained victory to replace the 35 who had to seek a re-election.

The final result is not expected to be announced until noon tomorrow.

Two Injured In Bhopal Clash

BHOPAL, April 25 (PTI): Two persons were injured last night in a clash between two rival groups here where ban on assembly of more than five persons and processions continues since Holi festival last March.

Business rivalry between the groups is stated to be the cause of the clash.

CALCUTTA: The West Bengal Govt. have planned a Rs. 17-lakh scheme for the removal of 1,200 milch cattle from Calcutta to Haringhata Government Dairy Farm.

15 Acres Of Land For Every Cultivator

PATNA, April 25 (PTI).

MR. BASWAN SINGH (Praja-Socialist), deputy leader of the opposition, introduced in the Bihar Legislative Assembly yesterday the Bihar Land Reforms Bill, 1953 which seeks "to redistribute land as a measure of social justice" and to set up a permanent Land Commission for the planning development and management of the rural economy of the State.

The Bill provides that a cultivating family should not have less than five acres, which should be considered as the basis holding, and that no family should be allowed to have more than three times the basic holding, i.e., fifteen acres.

It also provides for some variations in this distribution in the light of results of surveys by the Land Commission of the total extent of arable land, the productivity of the land and the actual number of cultivating families.

Fire Destroys 200 Houses

PROPERTY WORTH Rs. 1-1/2 LAKHS LOST

BHAGALPUR, April 25 (PTI): Two hundred houses were gutted and properties worth about Rs. 1-1/2 lakhs destroyed in a devastating fire which broke out yesterday in village Nirpa in Rajoun Thana. Large stocks of foodgrains were also destroyed. The Bhagalpur fire brigade which rushed to the village brought the fire under control after several hours.

Ten houses were burnt to ashes in village Lilateri in the same Thana.

A young boy received severe burn injuries and was removed to hospital. Two heads of cattle perished in the flames in this village.

Another report of a serious fire was received from village Rabhooour in Nathnagar Thana in which many houses and foodgrains worth rupees one lakh, were completely destroyed.

TERRORISTS KILL TWO HOME GUARDS

SINGAPORE, April 23 ((Reuter) --Terrorist gangs have struck three times during the past 48 hours in the Eastern Malayan State of Kelantan.

A gang of 20 on Thursday night attacked Bukit Puah village and fought home guards for twenty minutes, killing one guard and kidnapping a Malay boy.

Last night in Pasir Putch a terrorist gang of unknown strength killed another home guard and seriously injured a woman and a girl.

At Gong Genor village yesterday terrorist kidnapped two Malays.

In Perak State four terrorists yesterday murdered a Chinese rubber tapper.

Gurkhas have killed two terrorists during the past 24 hours.

England—Holland Match Drawn

NOTTINGHAM, April 25 (Reuter): England were lucky to hold Holland to a one-one draw in the Men's Hockey International at Trent Bridge today.

After the blank first half R. O. Norris dribbled through alone and shot hard to give England the lead but a scramble in the English circle was utilised by Ancion to score the equaliser and Holland were pressing hard at the finish without being able to again pierce the England defence.

For Point-4 Training

MADRAS, April 25 (PTI).

The Government of India are deputing four officers of the Geological Survey of India to the United States of America for training and specialisation under the Point-Four programme it is learnt here.

The officers are: Mr. V. Subramaniam, Mr. S. Narayanaswami, Mr. V. S. Krishnaswami and Mr. M. V. A. Sastri.

Student Jailed

POONA, April 25 (H.S.): A student was convicted here yesterday, for breaking open the house of his former professor, in the Spicer College, at Aundh. He was sentenced to 8 months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200. On another charge of theft, he was sentenced to a further term of 6 months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200.

No Red Hand In It

HUBLI, April 25 (PTI): The Communist Party of Hubli, has in a statement denied that it had anything to do with the disturbances on 19th instant when the police resorted to firing and lathi charging at the time of Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee meeting.

PARLIAMENT SETS UP A RECORD

Four Bills Passed

NEW DELHI, April 25 (PTI).

THE House of the People today set up a new record for expeditious disposal of business and passed four Bills —the Bills to amend the Income-Tax, Cinematograph and Light House Acts and the Scheduled Areas (Assimilation of Laws) Bill — in less than three and a half hours.

Of these, the Bill to amend the Income-Tax Act alone was originally expected to take up two more days.

While replying to the debate on the Bill, the Finance Minister took the opportunity to deny the charge that Government were adopting "dilatory tactics" in regard to the passage of the estate duty bill

Mr. Deshmukh said that so far as he was concerned, he was still prepared to sit till the middle of August if there was any prospect of getting that Bill passed. Most of the parties, however, had definitely announced that they would not sit beyond May 15.

Mr. Deshmukh admitted that the provision in the Bill for tax clearance certificates to be obtained by persons leaving India would create some amount of inconvenience but disclosed that for want of such a provision "already more than Rs. 10 crores outstanding against people who have left for other countries are there, and there are no assets available in India to cover these outstanding taxes due from them."

DETAILS

The Finance Minister who was replying to the first reading debate on the Income-Tax Amendment Bill said that so far as the State of the business in the House permitted, the Government did make attempts to get a comprehensive Bill through. He pointed out that it included most of the recommendations of the Income-Tax Investigation Commission.

This kind of charge, remarked Mr. Deshmukh, was made generally not only in connection with the Income-tax Amendment Bill, but also the Estate Duty Bill.

TRANSFER

Mr. Deshmukh then referred to the question of transfer of Appellate Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax from the control of the Central Board of revenue to that of Appellate Tribunal. In this matter the question of the broad principle of separation of executive from judiciary did not arise at all as brought out by some members The question then arose why at a lower stage, it was not possible to provide for a fully judicial appellate authority.

The Finance Minister quoted authorities from books on public finance as well as from judgments and said in most of the countries, the first appeal was to revenue authorities. There could hardly be an example in which the first appeal lay with judicial officers as such.

Mr. Deshmukh said that sufficient number of officers was not available for manning both the Income-tax Assistant Commissions and Appellate Assistant Commissioners as separate cadre. He was opposing the suggestion of the members not on this ground alone but he was convinced that in principle also, the practice he was urging in the House was in the interest of the assessee himself.

TAX EVASION

As regards evasion of tax by big assessees, the Income-tax Investigation Commission had already reported in 160 cases involving incomes of over Rs. 40 crores and tax of about Rs. 20 crores. There was also a separate directorate of investigation attached to the Central Board of Revenue since October 1952 to deal adequately with big cases of evasion and complaints of corruption against officers.

Mr. T. N. Singh had asked why retired persons of the income-tax department were allowed to practice. Mr. Deshmukh said the Government could place restrictions for a limited period but not for all time. "That is to say, we can say that for the first two years or three years after retirement, they shall not practice, but it seems very hard to say that for the rest of their lives they shall not be able to earn their livelihood in the only way which is known to them."

Another question that had exercised members was the tax clearance certificates to be obtained by persons leaving India. Ancillary questions were also raised about the responsibility of carriers and inconvenience to travellers.

The provisions in the Bill said, Mr. Deshmukh, were practically similar to those in some other countries, including Pakistan and Australia.

EXEMPTIONS

During the clause by clause consideration, Mr. V. P. Nayar (Communist - Travancore-Cochin) proposed an amendment to exclude from the scope of exemptions "persons having business in India and interests in branches of such business organisations in which they have direct or indirect connection functioning in foreign countries".

Mr. K. Anandan Nambiar (Communist-Madras), by another amendment, wanted it to be specified that the concessions proposed to be given to encourage building activities would be given only when a House was built "to be rented out for industrial, labour, lower middle class people, clerks and peons and the rents whereof are fixed by the Government"

Mr. Deshmukh opposed both amendments.

The amendments were lost.

The remaining clauses of the Bill were quickly disposed of and the bill was passed without a third reading debate.

CINEMATOGRAPH BILL

Mr. T. T Krishnamachari, Commerce and Industry Minister, then moved consideration of the Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill on behalf of the Minister for Information and Broadcasting.

In the main the Bill seeks to do away with the proviso to Clause 6 of the Cinematograph Act of 1952 relating to the power of the Central Government to modify orders of Censor Boards regarding certification of films.

The amending Bill recasts the penalty clause in the Act as it was found to be inadequate as a deterrent.

The amendment provisions of the Act shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 or with both, and in the case of continuing offence with a further fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 for each day during which the offece continues.

A number of cases, according to the statement of objects, in which films had been exhibited with portions not passed by the Central Board of Film Censors had been brought to the notice of the Government. In certain cases, portions ordered to be removed had been reinstated. It was found, therefore, necessary to recast the penalty clause which hitherto provided for only a fine and no imprisonment.

The Bill was passed.

The House passed two minor Bills, namely the Scheduled Areas (Assimilation of Laws) Bill and the Indian Light House (Amendment) Bill.

Dr. Kailas Nath Katju, the Home Minister, commending the scheduled areas Bill to the House explained that the object of the Bill was to get rid of former notifications, regulations and rules applicable to certain Portions of excluded areas now included in Sibsagar and Nowgong Districts.

The House adopted the Bill without debate.

The Indian Light House (Amendment) Bill sought to raise the light dues from ships from a maximum limit of two annas to four annas per ton. The Deputy Minister for Transport, Mr. O. V. Algesan said that it was intended to raise funds for improvement and development of light houses.

After a brief debate the House passed the measure and adjourned till Monday.

15,000 To Be Trained In Khadi Industry

RAJKOT, April 25 (PTI).

Mr. Vithaldas Jerajani, member of the Khadi and Village Industries Board set up by the Government of India said here that the Board had decided to train 40,000 people; twentyfive thousand of them in cottage industries and the rest in Khadi industries.

Mr. Jerajani who has just completed a seven-day tour of different parts of Saurashtra told pressmen yesterday that he was pleased with the steps taken in the State towards co-operation between the Government and constructive workers in developing khadi and other village industries.

The Khadi and Village Industries Board, he said, hoped the cottage and khadi industries would solve the problems of poverty, and unemployment and inadequate housing facilities. Thirty years after Mahatma Gandhi's efforts in rural uplift, only one per cent of what had been aimed at could be attained in khadi and cottage industries in the country he said. The people should now set to work with devotion to continue the progress in self-sufficiency in co-operahe said. The people should now tion with Governments, he said.

"If we wish our hard-won independence to survive, we should be self-sufficient to the extent of avoiding even a single pie from the villages from going out to foreign countries", he said.

Replying to a complaint that khadi was costlier than mill cloth, Mr. Jerajani said it could be made cheap if people went about the work with sincerity and in co-operation with the Governments.

Following Sri Aurobindo

Mr. A. B. Purani speaking at the Rotary International Club at Mombasa on April 8 under the chairmanship of Mr. A. J. Pandya, the Vice-President of the club, on "The Ideal of Human Unity," gave a rough outline of Sri Aurobindo's life and works and said that an International University was being conducted at Pondicherry to afford an opportunity to people from outside to imbibe and carry out in their life the great spiritual ideal which Sri Aurobindo had given to mankind.

He said there was a divine spark—at present potential in the majority of men—which had to be realised and expressed in life. About the collective consciousness, he said that it had reached the stage of nationhood, but as the individual had to outgrow his mental, physical and vital ego, so also the nation consciousness would have to outgrow its egoism and selfishness and widen out into the consciousness of humanity which is the highest expression of collective consciousness on this globe. This growth could not be attained by external methods, but by an inner and psychological growth

INTERPRETATION OF GITA

In the evening, Mr. Purani spoke about "Sri Aurobindo's Interpretation of the Gita." He drew the attention of the audience to the practical nature of the teaching of the Gita, and showed them how the Gita was capable of being renewed for application in life from age to age. He showed that there was freshness in the interpretation of the Gita given by Sri Aurobindo.

Electricity generated by 611 Public Utility Power stations in India during January 1953 was 535.5 million kw, of which 441.8 million kw were sold to ultimate consumers.

STUDENTS AND COMMUNITY PROJECT WORK

Programme For Ensuing Summer Vacation

DETAILS have now been finalised of a scheme for participation of students in community project work, numerous offers on which have been received in the Planning Commission. Most of the offers received are for work during the ensuing summer vacation.

These offers were discussed with the Development Commissioners of the State Governments when they met in New Delhi a few days ago. All the Development Commissioners welcomed the offer of the students and observed that if the students were willing to come in good number, it would be possible to provide useful work to them in the project areas. Such work may be manual labour or, where students are in a position to spend comparatively longer period in the project areas they might be given some continuous work e.g. adult literacy campaigns, health education, etc. Some of the Development Commissioners said that they were already in contact with the authorities of the colleges in regard to students' participation in community project work and quite a few offers had been received.

The representatives of the State Governments also stated that accommodation and transport for the students in the project areas would be arranged by the project authorities.

As regards boarding arrangements for the students it has now been decided that the Government of India will provide some grants for this purpose out of the provision of Rs. 1 crore made in the Five-Year Plan for youth camps etc.

The scheme that has now been finalised has the following main features:

(a) The students' participation must be for a minimum period of 15 days. Longer periods will actually be more useful because only then substantial amount of work can be done.

(b) The nature of work that is to be undertaken by the students will be decided by the project authorities in consultation with the institutions sending the students. Students should be prepared to take up both manual as well as intellectual work. In the sphere of manual labour, road construction, digging of wells and tanks, village cleaning, sanitation drive, etc. are contemplated. The work in the intellectual sphere depends very largely on the amount of time that the students can devote in the project areas. For example, students can be engaged in adult literacy work if they are prepared to spend at least two months in the area. The work started by them can then be taken over by other agencies.

(c) Accommodation will be provided by the project authorities and transport inside the areas, when villages at distance have to be covered, will be provided.

(d) The students will organise their own messing. The project authorities will help. The Government of India have decided to make some grant for boarding of students. The actual amount of such grants will be determined on each case when an application is received.

(e) Besides the above programme, special programme for girl students, if they come in a reasonably good number, can be arranged.

On the basis of the above scheme, offers which have already been received in the Planning Commission are being dealt with and the institutions concerned will be informed shortly. Other institutions, the students of which would like to offer their services for this purpose, may contact the Development Commissioner of the State Government concerned. Students who have not yet offered their services but are willing to do so would do well to make decision soon so that their services can be utilised during the ensuing summer vacation.

RAJKOT, April 25 (PTI): The Government of Saurashtra has appointed a three-man Committee to ensure on-the-spot solutions of difficulties that might arise with respect to the implementation of the Land Reforms and the Barkhali Abolition Acts. it is learnt.

Blackmarketing In Gold

18 N. Y. JEWELLERS INDICTED

NEW YORK, April 25 (Reuter): Eighteen New York jewellers were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury here for their alleged part in a $5 million dollar a year black market in gold.

With four other men, the jewellers were charged with buying gold in America at the legal price and selling it at blackmarket rates in India, France, Italy and South America.

It took an American secret serviceman 26 months to collect the evidence, it was stated.

RAJASTHAN TAXES AGRICULTURAL INCOME

JAIPUR, April 25 (PTI): The Rajasthan Legislative Assembly yesterday passed the Rajasthan Agricultural Income-tax Bill with some amendments.

The Bill seeks to levy tax on agricultural income above Rs. 6,000 and in the case of undivided Hindu joint families on over sixty acres of irrigated lands or 100 acres of unirrigated lands.

NO STARVATION DEATH IN RAJASTHAN

JAIPUR, April 25 (PTI): The Rajasthan Government today contradicted reports in a section of the press that a woman died of starvation and that people were living on bark and leave of trees in Bikaner district.

Alleged Nazi Plotter Released

KARLSRUHE April 25 (Reuter): The Federal Supreme Court announced here today that it had released Heinz Sipen, a member of the Naumann group of alleged Nazi plotters arrested by the British Authorities on January 14 and handed to German jurisdiction on March 26.

Deep Freeze For R.B.C.

CHICAGO, April 25 (Reuter): American doctors have discovered a "deep freeze" technique to keep human red blood cells alive for more than six months. Such cells which would be needed in vast quantities in the event of atomic attack, can ordinarily be stored only three to four weeks.

Eden's Health

LONDON, April 25 (Reuter): Mr. Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, who had a major operation two weeks ago, "had another comfortable night and his condition is unchanged", today's health bulletin said.

Commerce Chambers To Be Consulted

NEW DELHI, April 25 (PTI): The Select Committee of the House of the People on the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill has decided to hear representations on the bill from Chambers of Commerce and other bodies.

The Committee has asked all such bodies which have expressed a desire to appear before the Committee to do so on Monday at 4-30 p.m.

BANGALORE, April 25 (PTI): The Government of Mysore have decided to reopen about 150 liquor shops closed in 1947, in pursuance of the then non-Congress Government's prohibition policy.

PURSE PRESENTED TO MARZBAN

Tribute To His Services To Dramatic Art

A reception was held, under the auspices of the Parsi Lekhak Mandal, on Friday evening, in the Mody Hall of the Cama Oriental Institute, Bombay, to honour Mr. Adi P. Marzban, editor of the 'Jam-e-Jamshed,' who is proceeding to America to prosecute advanced studies in the dramatic art. The cosmopolitan gathering included a large number of journalists and writers.

Mr. Pestonji P. Kapadia, ex-Sheriff of Bombay, presiding, welcomed the honoured guest of the evening and paid glowing tribute to Mr. Marzban, whom he knew from his very infancy. His work as editor, writer and playwright were well-known. He was proceeding to America, and he hoped Mr. Marzban by his erudition and achievements would enhance the name of Bharat in the world.

Sir Rustom P. Masani said that day was a red-letter day in the annals of Gujerati literature, particularly in the dramatic sphere. The very fact that Mr. Marzban was selected from the whole country to proceed to U.S. for higher studies in the art of drama, by the International Fellowship which has been founded to foster and promote higher studies in this branch, was an eloquent tribute to his outstanding work.

THEATRICAL MOVEMENT

Mr. Ayaz Peerbhoy, General Secretary, Bharat's Theatre Centre, said Mr. Marzban's visit to U.S. would be instrumental in highly developing the dramatic talents in which he already shone. He hoped he would in course of time write dramas in Hindi too and thus add to his list of dramas in Gujerati and English. He was sure he would work there as unofficial ambassador of India, and on his return here he would set up a virile Theatrical Movement which Bharat could well be proud of.

Messrs. Ayaz Peerbhoy, Jyotindra Dave and Chandravadan Mehta also spoke.

Mr. Marzban thanking them for the honour done him that evening also thanks those who were his help-mates in his career as dramatist. He was very fond of reading, particularly the works concerning the dramatic sphere. He drew inspiration from his late father 'Pijam', himself a well-known dramatist, and evinced keen interest in the songs composed by Mr. Kapadia (president). He would surely hasten homeward to advance the cause of the Theatrical Movement in India.

A purse was presented to Mr. Marzban.

Rollicking Gujerati Comedy

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Theatre Centre (Bombay) has reason to feel proud of its latest production, "Mota Dilna Motabawa," a rollicking Gujarati comedy in three acts, which was put on the stage a second time this evening at the St. Xavier's College Hall before a packed gathering.

A free adaptation from a popular English play, "Mota Dilna Motabawa" written by Adi Marzban and Homi Tavadia, is a new departure from the usual run of Gujarati comedies. In the words of its director, Adi Marzban, it is an attempt to refute the standard criticism that most Gujarati comedies are purely farcical. In his introductory remarks, Adi Marzban stressed the importance of judicious adaptation of foreign plays side by side with original writing.

The play centres around the Motafaram family and its efforts to help the romance of the young daughter Ruby with her aristocratic boss's son. The Motabawa's philosophy of "live and let live" triumphs in the end and wins over the affection of the audience.

It would be invidious to make comparisons but it is no exaggeration to say that each of the cast has turned in a neat performance.

Those who have missed the play still have an opportunity to see it at St. Xavier's College Hall tomorrow at 6-15 p.m.

CALCUTTA, April 25 (PTI): Dr. S. P. Mukherji, M.P. today charged the Kashmir Premier Sheikh Abdulla with carrying on "un-Indian activities" without "caring for consequences".

Treasure Trove Found

VISAKAPATNAM, April 25.

A treasure trove, containing gold coins and jewels was discovered along with a huge copper pot in a huge rock-cut chamber in Poligar fort at Harppanhalli, Bellary district, a few days back, it is learnt. The archaeological Department, Andhra Circle, is carrying on further investigations into this treasure find.

CHIEF MINISTER INTERVENES

Retrenched Men Reinstated

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, April 25.

Due to Chief Minister Pandit Ravishankar Shukla's (also holding Labour portfolio) intervention, 64 clerks of 182 employees discharged last week from the Central Ordnance Depot, Jubbulpore, were reinstated this morning. This includes seven of eight retrenched clerks on hunger-strike since Monday last.

Shah's Court Minister

TEHERAN, April 25 (PTI): It was announced today that the Shah had appointed as acting Court Minister Dr. Abol Ghassem Amini, one time Governor of the Central Persian province of Isfahan.

Dr. Amini, succeeds Hussein Ala, who according to a statement today by the Persian Foreign Minister, Dr. Hussein Fatemi, was removed from office by the Shah on the advice of the Government.

Five More Sign Wheat Pact

WASHINGTON, April 24 (Reuter): Five more nations signed the new International Wheat agreement today.

They were Spain, Ireland, Brazil, Panama, and Costa Rica.

Delimitation Commission

FIXING STRENGTH OF STATE LEGISLATURES

NAGPUR, April 25 (PTI): The Delimitation Commission will announce its proposals on the number of seats to be allotted to the States in the House of the People and the strength of the State Legislatures by May 15, it was learnt here today.

The Commission is reported to have decided that there would be no change in the present number of seats for Madhya Pradesh, 29 in the House of the People and 232 in State Assembly.

After finalising these proposals in August, the Commission will take up the question of actual delimitation of each State beginning with PEPSU followed by Madras Andhra and other States.

Why Silence On China?

(Continued from Page 13)

public and the Korean Peoples Democratic Republic which gave new possibilities of opening prospects on ending the war in Korea was at once supported by the Soviet Government."

GERMANY: First place in strengthening peace in Europe was consideration of the national aspirations of the German people.

President Eisenhower's speech did not contain any basis for the solution of this problem.

AUSTRIA: There were no questions which would not be solved on the basis of agreements previously reached and the observance of the democratic rights of the Austrian people.

EASTERN EUROPE: Mr. Eisenhower had paid special attention to the peoples of Eastern Europe.

The indication in his speech that the forms of Government in Eastern Europe were forced on the people from outside was contradicted by the facts.

"It would be strange to expect the Soviet Union to interfere in order to restore reactionary regimes in those countries.

ATOMIC WAR: "Those who want to see in Mr. Eisenhower's speech the real wish to achieve peace cannot fail to ask: Why the President, in his speech which advocates peace, threatens atomic war?

"Such arguments will hardly make the President's speech more persuasive.

"In any case as far as the Soviet Union is concerned arguments like those, or speaking frankly the threats, will never achieve any success."

KARACHI: The Iraqi Military Mission is leaving here Sunday for Bagdad, after completing a six day "goodwill tour of West Pakistan.

Tragedy Of Modern Education

DIVETIA PLEADS FOR COMPLETE OVERHAUL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. HARSIDHBHAI V. DIVETIA, Vice-Chancellor of the Gujarat University, pleaded here today for a complete overhaul of the educational system of the country.

Mr. Divetia who was speaking on "the education and career for our youths" under the auspices of the newly-formed Young Men's Association said that the system of secondary and higher education which had came down to us ever since the days of Macaulay and which only aimed at producing clerks for helping the administrative machinery of the government, had already outlived its utility. In fact it had proved itself to be a vicious system in as much as it gave preference to graduates even for petty clerical jobs.

It was surprising, said Mr. Divetia, that even after the achievement of freedom, the educated youths had not given up their old mentality to prefer clerical jobs instead of finding jobs in army, navy, and various other avenues which were open to them. This in fact, he added, was the tragedy of the modern education, and called for a radical change in the present system of education.

Mr. Divetia further urged that the influx into colleges should be stopped. Thousands passing the S.S.C. examination every year aimlessly tried to make their way in the colleges which had no accommodation for them. It was desirable that all of them should be subjected to a psychological test and only those who were found fit should be admitted to colleges. It was also desirable, continued Mr. Divetia, that latent faculties and aptitudes of students should be found out, so as to enable them to select only those careers for which they are fit. That way alone the problem of educated unemployed could be solved, he concluded.

LOCAL BODIES AND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Need For Reorientation Of State Policy

MADRAS, April 25 (UPI).

MR. R. K. SIDHWA, expressed the view that the entire proceeds of taxes on electricity, amusement, entertainment, terminal tax, advertisements (other than in newspapers) lands and buildings, tolls, professions, trade, callings and vehicles should be earmarked for local bodies.

This was necessary if the financial condition of the local bodies was to improve, he added.

Mr. Sidhwa, who was delivering his presidential address before the All-India Local Bodies Conference which commenced its three-day session here today, hoped that the Taxation Enquiry Commission recently appointed by the Union Government would consider his suggestion. He further hoped that the Commission would examine carefully the recommendations made by the Local Finance Enquiry Committee.

The laws of local bodies Mr. Sidhwa continued, needed to be revolutionised. "An amendment here and an amendment there is not the proper remedy," he said and added, "excepting the overall power for supervision by competent authority, the local bodies' administration should be allowed to function without any hamper or hindrance."

SUPERVISING AGENCY

Mr. Sidhwa objected to the supervision by the Collectors over the local bodies and suggested a small supervising agency comprising of persons who had dedicated themselves to public service to look after the affairs of local bodies.

"There should be no interference with the day-to-day affairs of the local bodies by State Governments. Threats to suspend the local bodies if they do not carry out the wishes of the Collectors must stop," Mr. Sidhwa declared.

"State Governments", Mr. Sidhwa said, "must make up their minds whether they want to decentralise or centralise the local bodies' functions.

There should be a definite demarkation set out by the State Governments as to the subjects that they exclusively desire for execution by the local bodies."

If each local body became a living organisation through service, sacrifice and self-help Mr. Sidhwa was quite confident that no Government, however powerful, would be able to resist their lawful demands.

Referring to the Five-Year Plan, Mr. Sidhwa said that the local bodies were vitally concerned with the execution of the plan. Community development projects formed an important part of the plan and he thought that the All-India Local Bodies Conference could render active help in the promotion of welfare work.

The session, which was presided over by Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, was inaugurated by Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Ayyar.

Dr. Ramaswamy Ayyar said that in India, unlike in England, while the local authorities had been blessed with comprehensive powers of administration, they had been bestowed with very little resources of revenue.

What was needed, he added, was a complete reorientation of policy relating to local Governments in the light of the five-year plan. That demanded the harnessing of local effort and resources for its successful implementation.

The whole subject of local self-government should be dealt with, he said, not on the basis of the local authorities being a kind of appendage to the state or central governments, but as effective and functioning units of democracy.

Mr. T. Chengalvaroyan, Mayor of Madras and chairman of the reception committee, said that the Government should stop the habit of treating local boards as kindergartens and nurseries of democracy and insisted that they should be recognised as fundamental and integral part of the democratic structure of the country's administration.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Chief Minister of Madras, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President, and Mr. Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, sent messages wishing the conference success.

Gruesome Find

BERLIN, April 25 ((Reuter):— West Berlin firms clearing away wartime debris found the bones of 300 people killed in an air raid shelter eight years ago, city officials reported today.

Police said identification of the remains was impossible.

KEEP OFF PEACE CONFERENCES

AHMEDABAD, April 25 (PTI): The Gujerat Pradesh Congress Committee has asked Congressmen here not to participate in the two-day Gujerat Peace Conference which will commence here from May 2 under the presidentship of Dr. Saif-ud-Din Kitchlew, Stalin Peace Prize winner.

In a statement today, Mr. Bhogilal Lala, Vice-President of the G. P. C. C. said that the Communists organised the "Peace Conferences" in order to attract the people towards the Communist Party by "misleading" them.

PATIALA, April 25 (PTI): Students and lecturer in Government colleges in PEPSU will do voluntary social work during the summer vacation from July to September.

Ban On Gram Export In Punjab

(From Our Correspondent)

MOGA, April 25.

With the announcement of imposition of ban on export of gram from Punjab under gram and gram products (export control) order 1953 rates of gram have unexpectedly fallen in Moga market.

Yesterday the highest bid for gram was Rupees 19-4 per maund but today it was held by hardly sold at Rs. 17-2 per Maund. Similar reports have been received from Munsar Abohar and Kotkapura markets. About two dozen full food special trains have been so far despatched containing last year's grains from Moga during first fortnight of April.

KARACHI MARKETS

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, April 25.

Cotton 289 F Rollers 66, NT 61, LSS 59-8, Four F Bahawalpur Ready 57, May 58, Desi Sind 69-70, Desi Punjabs 65-66.

Market moderately steady owing higher New York cables and two prominent European house buying.

Cottonseeds 6-4 to 6-6, steadily held. Gold 87-10, steady.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON JULY

NEW YORK, April 25

New York Cotton market was closed today.

Tata Deferred at 9 p.m. Rs. 1895/97-8.

For
GANESH BRAND
PURE MUSTARD OIL
&
YELLOW RAPE
SEED OIL
Enquire:
PRAG ICE & OIL MILLS
ALIGARH.
PRINCE PPI 15.

American Markets:

ACTIVE TRADE BUYING IN N. Y. COTTON

Wall Street Rules Steady

NEW YORK, April 24.

The opening declines in the leadership of near May reflected heavy liquidation influenced by the insurance of 891 transferable notices with the action of the spot month unsettling the balance of the list. The selling pressure, however quickly, petered out and the market rebounded sharply on active trade and commission house demands.

At the same time increased mill demand was noticeable owing to heavier volume of business in Worth Street yesterday with upwards of thirty million yards types of cottongoods reported sold for delivery through the balance of the year.

Earlier gains were extended on continuation of active tradebuying and short covering with sentiment aided by reports of a large volume of May notices being stopped in good fashion. Profittaking subsequently caused a partial setback but there was no follow through in offerings and the market again moved ahead under the leadership of nearby May.

The persistant strength of nearby May contracts continued to feature late dealings, with the session finally closing very steady. Sales were 600,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

May	33.68
July	33.63
October	33.54
December	33.59
March	33.71
Middling spot	34.35

July Highest 33.67 at 11-37 a.m. and lowest 33.22 at 10-30 a.m.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

May	33.65
July	33.58
October	33.54
December	33.60
Middling spot	33.10

Wall Street Market

The market appeared struggling hard to maintain equilibrium and a good deal of churning was in evidence with rallying attempts quickly suppressed by selling which reportedly included some investment trust liquidation. The market pattern showed well divided gains and losses which were mainly fractional in scope.

The stockmarket on balance was on the losing side again in the afternoon although pressure showed no signs of significant increase.

Since the current market reaction has been accomplished in lighter than customary trading, some technicians fell the test of the lows of last September October might be distinct near futures possibility before the market develops any signs of mounting its a still expected spring rally some late covering shifted the price balance to the upside and the composite average rate finished with a minor gain on a steady trade.

N. Y. Silver

Silver held steady. Sales locally were 200,000 ounces and elsewhere 50,000 ounces. Japan is again offering fifty tons for export and is inviting bids to be opened tomorrow on minimum five ton lots. United States buyers are not expressing much interest in Japan's offer.

Foreign Pepper Markets

NEW YORK, April 24.

Despite extreme dullness, values held steady supported by higher Indian advices and scarcity of offers from there. Further more latent demand is expanding around present levels with scattered dealer inquiries one to two cents below the market acting as a further stabilising factor.

Grinders are awaiting more stable conditions. Bids in the market were 133 afloats and April shipment 132 May and June 131 exdock. Sellers were asking 136 for spot, 135 afloats and April shipment and 133 May and June.

LONDON: White Muntok May 10-9 seller. White Sarawak May 10/-1/2 seller. Black sarawak May 9/3 seller. Malabar spot 1,150 May 1070 seller June 1040 seller. Market was quiet with little interest. Indian pepper was firm on higher first hand offers.

Singapore: Black Lampong was quoted at 845 and White Muntok at 575. The market was quiet. One or two tons of Black and White were both done fob at 485 and 575 respectively.

DJAKARTA: The market was quiet. Black was quoted 2350 nominal and White at 3050 seller

London Copra

Copra Philippines cif UK-N European basis ports in bulk per long ton May/June 225 dollars nom. Copra straits cif UK-N European basis ports delivered weight per long ton April/May £90 buyer, May/June £88-1/2 seller. CC oil crude straits cif UK-N European basis ports bulk per long ton April/May £126-1/2 seller, Ceylon do £129 seller. June £129 paid.

Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, April 25.

The market ruled quiet and unchanged round all sections and the volume of business was limited.

Following are today's final transactions upto 1.00 p.m.:—

SECURITIES: Three per cent loan 1986 82/12. Four per cent loan 1960/70 102/3.

BANKS: United India (C shares) 6/8 ex div.

COTTON: New Vict. Ord. 1/6

COALS: Bengal 527/- Central India 5/1 Mahabir Colliery 10/8.

JUTES: Bharat jute 8/15 Hukumchand jute 36/8 Khardah 175/- National 25/-. Reliance 13/2 Nellimarla Pref. 101/8 Sl.

ENGINEERINGS: Braithwaite & Co. 11/3 Ind. Iron 25/5 Marshalls 5/9 Kumardhubi Eng. 8/2 Textile Machinery 5/8.

SUGARS: Balrampur 6/9 Carew and Co. 5/4 Sol. Dyer Meakin Brewery 5/13.

TEA: Birpara 54/-.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Mines 1/3 Ind. Copper 3/- Non-ferrous metals anas twelve Sone Valley Cement 7/4 Airways Ind. Ltd. 11/12 Bic. 8/5 Cal Trams 15/3 Dunlop Rubber 28/10 Martin Burn 18/14 Ind. National Airways 3/14 National insulated Cable 11/14 Rallis India Ltd. 76/8 Ct Rohtas Industry 9/4 Brit Burma Petrol 1/5. Shree Gopal Paper 19/8 Star Paper 8/7 Titaghur paper 35/3 Assam saws 6/12 Ind. General Navgn. 81/- Ind Steamship 6/4.

Position Of Scheduled Banks

The following is the statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 17th April:—

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities in India (i) Borrowings from banks	13,65,58 000
(ii) Other demand liabilities	527,93,50,000
Time Liabilities in India (i) Borrowings from banks	2,01,00,000
(ii) Other time liabilities	317,21,37,000
Cash in India	33,48,03,000
Balances with the Reserve Bank in India	42,32,54,000
Balances with other banks in current account in India	13,39,99,000
Money at call and short notice in India	16,37,47,000
Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts	301,72,83,000
Advances in India	467,02,27,000
Inland Bills purchased and discounted in India	59,36,97,000

SHARE BAZAR CLOSED

BOMBAY, April 25: The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today for settlement purposes. General feeling was bullish and Tata Steel Defds'. after being quoted at Rs. 1900 steadied at Rs. 1897-8. Indian Irons were placed at Rs. 25-7.

Later on Tata Steel Defds advanced at Rs. 1,905 and steadied at Rs. 1,902-8. The market is expecting release of conversion ratio of Tata Steels.

Government Loans

BOMBAY, April 25.

	Rs.	a.
2½% Loan 1954 ..	98	4
2¾% Loan 1955 ..	98	4
2½% Loan 1961 ..	90	9
2¾% Loan 1960 ..	93	9
2¾% Loan 1976 ..	82	12
3 % Loan 1953-55 ..	100	8
3 % Loan 1957 ..	98	12
3 % Loan 1958 ..	98	7
% Loan 1959-61 ..	96	4
3 % Loan 1963-65 ..	92	8
3 % Loan 1964 ..	92	11
3 % Loan 1966-68 ..	90	8
3 % Loan 1970-75 ..	86	9
3 % Loan 1986 or later ..	82	9
3½% Loan 1954-59 ..	100	4
4 % Loan 1960-70 ..	102	2
4½% Loan 1955-60 ..	103	8
4½% Loan 1958-63 ..	105	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1955	98	12
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1956	98	12
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1958	97	4
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1960	94	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1962	92	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1955	98	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1959	96	8
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1960	64	4
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan 1955	98	5
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan 1960	94	4
3½% Bom. Municipal 1965	91	4
3½% Bom. Municipal 1977	85	0
3½% Bom. Municipal 1979	85	0
3½% W. Bengal 1962	97	12
4 % Madras 1964 ..	100	0
4 % U.P. 1964 ..	90	0
3½% Bom. Municipal 1966	96	0
4 % Bombay 1964 ..	101	8
4 % W. Bengal 1964 ..	100	6
4 % Madras 1964 ..	100	8
4 % U.P. 1964 ..	100	8
4 % Bom. Municipal 1964	92	12
4 % Bom. Port Trust 1974	98	8
5 % Bom. Municipal 1959	105	0
6 % Bom Municipal 1954	103	8

GHEE QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, April 25.

PORBUNDAR:			
B.L.	61	0	0
B.K.	60	8	0
N.N.	59	0	0
VERAVAL:			
Vishnu	59	0	0
M.J.	59	0	0
BELGAUM:			
No. 1	53	0	0
No. 2	48	0	0
Sankheshwar	47	8	0

Hessian Market

BOMBAY, April 25.

45 x 11 Pics		88
April-June		86
50 x 10 Pics		77
40 x 7½ Pics		58½
D. W. Bags	Rs.	82 0
April-June	Rs.	81-0
July-Sept.	Rs.	81-0
Liverpool	Rs.	109-8
B. Twill	Rs.	94-8
Twine	Rs.	46-0

Metal Quotations

BOMBAY, April 25.

Lead	60
Tin	122
Zinc	48
Copper	170

Cloves & Mercury

BOMBAY, April 25.

Mercury	499
Vaishak	498
Cloves	665
Cassia	54

Copra Prices

BOMBAY, April 25.

Rajapur	385
Alleppey	385
Three Star	360
Office	375
Ginger	60

COTTON STOCK IN BOMBAY

	Bales
Export by Rail from 1st September 1952 to 23rd 1953	267406
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1952 to 23 April 1953	787809
Same period last year	656887
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 23rd April 1953	593854
Same time last year	578583

Produce Market

BOMBAY, April 25.

The produce market was very steady with moderate demands. Groundnuts Bold were quoted at Rs. 46-12, Madras and Khandesh were placed at Rs. 46-4 June-July was quoted at Rs. 46-6 and August-September at Rs. 47-4. Oil local mills was quoted at Rs. 71-8, May at Rs. 24-2, and June at Rs. 24-4. Linseed was placed at Rs. 32-8. June-July at Rs. 33-6 and August-September at Rs. 34-4. Kardi was quoted at Rs. 25-4 and June-July at Rs. 26-2. Castorseeds Madras were quoted at Rs. 33-4. May was quoted at Rs. 164 and September at Rs. 166-8.

Castorseeds May opened at Rs. 163/- and after advancing at Rs. 164/- closed at Rs. 163/12. September opened at Rs. 165/- declined at Rs. 164/12 advanced at Rs. 166/4 and closed at Rs. 165/12.

GROUNDNUTS			
Bold	46	8	0
Coromandal	46	4	0
Khandesh	46	4	0
Karad Bold	45	12	0
Bold 55-60 PM	48	0	0
Quality 75-80 PM	49	0	0
April-May	45	8	0
June-July	46	4	0
Aug-Sept.	47	0	0
CASTORSEEDS			
May delivery	163	12	0
September	165	12	0
Madras	33	0	0
Gujerat	32	12	0
Kutch-Saurashtra	32	12	0
Kanpur	31	8	0
LINSEED			
Bold	32	4	0
Small	30	0	0
Satna	29	14	0
June-July	33	0	0
Aug.-Sept.	34	0	0
KHURSANI			
Madras	35	4	0
Three Bills	35	0	0
KARDI			
Bold	25	0	0
Kanpur	22	14	0
April-May	25	0	0
June-July	26	0	0
COTTON SEEDS			
Berar	23	2	0
Moglai	21	12	0
Mohuda	30	0	0
OILS			
Groundnut receipts	24	4	0
April	24	4	0
May	24	2	0
June	24	4	0
Linseed Oil	16	12	0
Castor Oil Ready	18	8	0
First Pressure	19	10	0

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, April 25: The local bullion market was again steady today with moderate business. Recently there had been wide price movement and open interest is reduced.

At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 162-12 and advanced at Rs. 163 on scattered buying. At this level there was absence of support and under renewed long liquidation silver declined at Rs. 162-10. Ready silver was placed at Rs. 162-10.

Forward gold opened at Rs. 87-12 and declined at Rs. 87-9 under small selling. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 87-13 and sovereigns were placed at Rs. 58-12.

Later on there was heavy liquidation and Silver slumped at Rs. 161/8. The market closed as under:—

Ready Silver	161	10	0
Forward	161	10	0
Ready Gold	87	9	0
Forward	87	5	0
Sovereigns	58	4	0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, April 25.

The local forward cotton market was again firm on continued buying and quotations reached new high levels.

At the opening May delivery was quoted at Rs. 720 against yesterday's close at Rs. 717. At the start there was scattered realising and May delivery declined at Rs. 719. At this level there was renewed buying and May delivery advanced at Rs. 721. August delivery was quoted at Rs. 730.

Later on there was further buying and the market closed at about the last level of the day at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. May	724	8	0
I.C.C. August	732	8	0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, April 25.

120 D. Ready Japan	4	8	6
150 D. Ready Japan	4	4	0
120 D. Ready Italy	4	3	6
150 D. Ready Italy	4	1	6
150 D. Box April	818	0	0
150 D. Box May	827	0	0

Europeans Want To Sell Off Farms In Kenya

NAIROBI, April 25 (PTI): European families in Kenya are putting up their farms for quick sale and asking about passage to Britain in increasing numbers, according to estate agents and travel firms here.

Hundrds of school children in the central part of the Colony have been sent by their parents to volunteer fosterparents in or around Mombasa on the coast.

Scores of other settlers have sent their children to relatives and friends in Britain.

The Government announced last night that the European girls school at Limuru, twenty miles north of Nairobi had been temporarily closed because of Mau Mau danger. The pupils would be sent to Kenya High School in Nairobi. Other schools might also close shortly.

7 KILLED IN PLANE MISHAP

NEW YORK, April 25 (Reuter): *Six men, possibly seven died here last night when a B-29 Superfortress bomber and an F-84 jet fighter collided in mid air and burst into flames about 75 miles from here.*

The body of the pilot was recovered and identified.

Agreement On Passport System

INDIA'S NOTE TO PAKISTAN

KARACHI, April 25 (PTI): The Pakistan Government has now received a note on passport agreement from India, it is reliably learnt here today.

The contents of the note are not known, but it is presumed it refers to Pakistan's long overdue ratification of the Indo-Pakistan passport agreement of February 1.

Futile Attempt At Suicide

POONA, April 25 (PTI): An attempt to commit suicide under the Poona-Bombay fast passenger last evening, by a 25-year-old youth was foiled by his "wrong positioning" on the Railway lines at Talegaon, about 25 miles from Poona, it was learnt today.

The youth laid himself, parallel to the Railway lines and the train passed over him leaving him unhurt. The train was brought to a stop later and the youth was promptly taken into custody and handed over to the police on a charge of attempting to commit suicide.

EQUIPMENT FOR RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS

NEW DELHI, April 25.

Under a supplementary operational agreement signed today in New Delhi between the Governments of the United States of America and India, additional technical assistance, equipment and supplies for Hirakud, Ghataprabha and Gangapur projects will be available for expediting the construction work. The joint cost of the project is 1,880,300 dollars and Rs. 1,25,00,000 representing respectively the contributions of the two Governments.

ARMED DACOITY

SINNAR, April 25 (H.S.): Reports have come here of assault of a well-to-do person in Ujani village in Sinnar taluka, on Thursday night.

The house of Shri Kacheshwar Bhikaji Wagh was raided by a dozen dacoits, who were armed with knives, spears and rifles. Shri Wagh's eye received a knife-injury while there are spear-wounds all over his body. He has been admitted to the Nasik Civil Hospital, where his condition is reported to be precarious.

Eight persons have been taken into custody in this connection

Pepper Prices

BOMBAY, April 24.

Vaishak	2470 to 2500
Vaishak 2nd	2510 to 2540

Sugar Market

BOMBAY, April 25.

.....	89 to 96
Ready	67/8
Vaishak	

talking of BOOKS

By Car Through Sahara

PROBLEMS OF MODERN TRAVELLER

PEOPLE OF THE MIRAGE: By Michael Ross. (Rockliff, Salisbury Square, London. 21sh).

To most people a journey across the Sahara from Algiers to Dakar via Timbuktu, conjures up a vision of strange tribes, forgotten oases, Roman ruins, "Beau Geste" forts and other romantic memories, but Michael Ross dispels all these. Evidently the present-day traveller has to concern himself with petrol and punctures, the only discomfort he has to face is an occasional stop at a third-rate hotel. The French colonial authorities have built a highway across the desert and their patrols are always at hand to dig your car out of a sand drift.

Although Mr. Ross makes his journey across the Sahara sound as ordinary as a trip from London to John O'Groats or Bombay to Delhi he is an artist, and has illustrated his travel journal with some delightful collotype plates and line drawings. They have all the interest and excitement that the text lacks; the artist is particularly interested in racial types, so we have drawings of Touareg noblemen swathed in voluminous white cotton from head to foot with a narrow slit for their eyes, little children with their heads shaved except for a row of corkscrew curls across the top, Ouled Nail dancers with flying scarves and whirling skirts, Senegalese women with incongruous late-Victorian dresses worn off one shoulder.

A good travel book should reveal the personality of the author but "People of the Mirage" tells us very little about the three travellers who took this unusual route to Dakar in a Ford station wagon.

The author has packed a great deal of information, historical, political, economic, in this book but it is very difficult to hold the reader's interest with a mass of dates, foot notes and authorities. One is left with the feeling that even if the Sahara is no longer dangerous nor exciting there are many interesting peoples whose customs and clothes, traditions and culture still retain the magic that the desert has lost.

* * *

Dancer Writes Novel

THIS ALONE IS TRUE: By Mrinalini Sarabhai. (Meridian Books Ltd., 8, Garrick Street, London, W.C. 2. 12sh. 6d.)

When a dancer writes a novel about a girl who defies convention and gives up the man she loves to devote herself to dancing, we are, I think, justified in expecting a story that gives some insight into the life of a dancer, her long apprenticeship, the thrill of a first night, all the hard work that goes into a successful performance. "This alone is true" is a rather pedestrian story of a love affair that is thwarted by hide-bound convention; dancing is merely incidental to the story. The heroine, Parvati, might have chosen the profession of nursing or archaeology or anything in fact that an orthodox society considers unladylike. She chooses to be a dancer, spends a few months at an academy at which courtesans are taught the traditional dances and the book ends with her contemplating a dance recital. Her determination to go on the stage wrecks her romance with a conventional young man but since there is another faithful suitor as unorthodox as the heroine the novel is not really a tragedy.

There are so few novels written by Indians that one tends to be critical of failure. A novelist has a certain responsibility to interpret life, to draw characters against a background, or in an autobiographical vein, to give the reader a glimpse behind the scenes. In this book there is no development of character, no picture of life in the South which is the background of the story, the writing has no distinction whatsoever, it is dull, drab and all one feels it is a pity that opportunities have been wasted.

—T. D.

Historical Probe Into Corruption

'BRIBERY & CORRUPTION IN BOMBAY', by J. R. B. Jeejeebhoy, Printed at Sanj Vartaman Press, Apollo Street, published by author at Alice Building, Dadabhoy Naoroji Road, Bombay—1.

MR. Jeejeebhoy is very well known for his researches into the history of Bombay. When his articles are published in the form of a pamphlet or book, they are read with avidity and keenness by the average reader. In his book 'Bribery and Corruption in Bombay' lately published he has excelled himself and given us a veritable Golconda of information from which chunks more precious than gold could be easily dug out, for the delectation of readers. It is an authentic record of cases of "illegal gratification and misdeameanours in which were criminally involved high—nay highest—dignitaries." It faithfully records a horrible list of crimes perpetrated by persons least dreamt of, and reveals the vilest and basest instincts of mankind—and of man's inhumanity to man!

Judges, Chief Justices, magistrates, advocate-generals, and others of their ilk, from whom the man in the street expects justice, pure and undefiled, are here shown in their real colours, dispensing with and not dispensing justice! High officials of the Police Department (not excluding the Police Commissioners), the pillars of the Law and Order structure of Government proving themselves no better than common felons; padrees & chaplains, supposed to be the purifiers and saviours of the soul of the average person are exposed "selling their priestly function to the highest bidder." All this, shows what enormities have been perpetrated in the name of Law, and Order, justice and religion, in the past few centuries.

Fortunately we are spared perusal of such enormities in the present century, for future historians to record. In this sordid list even the Governors, Dy. Governors and other high officials and even some Kings of G. B. figure by their dark deeds soil the pages of history.

Mr. Jeejeebhoy has delved deep into history with laboriousness and punctiliousness, all his own, for otherwise this wealth of information would have been buried in official files and in State archives.

While the book mainly shows human deparavity in its worst form there are bright spots, though only a few, where instances have been quoted of men showing amazing power of independence and of 'turning their scornful eyes from glittering bribe'. which let in some fresh air into an otherwise foul atmosphere. The bitter experience of Sir James Outram, Resident at Baroda (1847-50) will bear repetition. He exposed irregularities in high quarters and took steps to have corruption in every branch of the Political Department detected and punished. He came in conflict with the Bombay Government "which passed severe censure upon him which had the effect of his being removed from his high delegation."

—A. K.

LIBRARY BOOK CAUSES DIVORCE

A man who works in a public library says that book borrowers often use the queerest bookmarks. Who on earth put a baby's sock in a book returned to a West London library, for instance? Other things found in books there ranged from a banknote to a marriage licence. And in one was a rasher of bacon.

In a serious biography another reader left a Moorish dagger. Love-letters are fairly common finds; sometimes these have been returned to their surprised owners.

A woman's blue silk garter turned up in a detective novel. A married woman wrote an indiscreet letter to a man friend and left it in a library book which was issued again a few days later. The reader who found the letter sent it anonymously to the woman's husband. Result: a suit for divorce.

A man who paid a shilling for a shabby book in a Manchester shop found gummed in the centre a £5 note. Turning over other pages he came upon thirteen more notes and a letter which said: "As you have had the patience to read through such a dry book, you richly deserve this money."

"This craze for breaking all kinds of records is deplorable", exclaims a writer. The craze for playing them is even more to be regretted.

* * *

A story which might have stepped right out of a book of fairy tales, tells of the days when the Duke of Windsor was the Prince of Wales. A charming peeress once confessed to him her distaste for the life of elegant ease that her position demanded. "I wish I could go into business. I should like to decorate houses."

The Prince smiled and rejoined, "By living in them, Countess?"

* * *

You've got to be young and innocent to get away with the kind of remark that the daughter of a well-known woman painter made recently.

Hearing that her mother had had a painting purchased by a famous collector, the young girl clapped her hands delightedly, and exclaimed: "Oh, Mama, that makes you an old mistress, doesn't it?"

Americans Do Not Want To Be Lionised

CANDID TALK TO INDIANS

BY ROLAND E. WOLSELEY,
Visiting Fulbright Professor of Journalism.

LET'S put the sandal on the other foot, for a change. Suppose you were living for a year or so in my country, the United States of America. How would you want Americans to treat Indians?

You would want them to spend their time telling the good as well as the bad about American life, government, and culture. You would want them to be sophisticated about you and treat you as if you knew something but not all about Indian philosophy, history, art, government, business, and religion.

And of course you would want Americans to be hospitable, helpful, and kind.

Now that my family and I shall soon be returning to the U.S.A., I am in a mood to take stock of our nearly 14 months of life in India. I think I have learned some lessons that will help me in my attitude toward visitors we shall have from India in the U.S. But there also are some hints I can pass on to Indian people about their attitude toward and treatment of Americans and other foreigners in this country.

TALK LESS

First, of course, they should continue the open arms attitude we have encountered. With rare exceptions, we have been accorded nothing but the utmost generosity and hospitality by Indian people in all walks of life. We shall leave India with the feeling that Indians, villagers and city people alike, are gracious, generous, considerate, and kind. You express a need and if they can meet it, they will do so. By all means let this go on.

Second, Indians should be less outspoken about their opinions of their own country when discussing Indian affairs with Americans. Even on the ship en route Bombay early in 1952 we found too many returning Indians warning us about all the corruption we would find in India, telling us that the ideals of Gandhi are now forgotten, and otherwise running down their own country.

We have, in fact, encountered so many bitter critics of India among Indians, that we have concluded that the Indians are not a particularly loyal and patriotic people now that they have Independence.

It is not that we think Indian citizens should put up a loyal front that is really false. They should criticize India's government and conditions to foreigners but they should do so constructively, with some appreciation for the progress made.

One can respect the dissident who is working for improvement. Most of the time the critic, however, is doing nothing to correct the evils, in fact he may be abetting them. A man in Bombay suggested a bit of bribery for a government official as a way for us to save money on legitimate charges. After I refused, we talked for some time about India's problems. He was strong in his denunciation of the corrupt public officials. It never occurred to him that he was one himself.

Another very prominent Indian businessman excused public officials for taking bribes, but could not seem to get it through his head that the individual citizen, even though he needs more money than he is paid, ought to be possessed of sufficient integrity to refuse to engage in bribery.

NOT ALL-ROUND

A third attitude is the innocent one of taking Americans for something most of us are not—experts on all subjects American. Those of us who come to India for a specific purpose—to help on Point Four, to teach as Fulbright professors, or to serve as specialists under other plans—may know our own fields, but we should not be treated as experts on everything that goes on in the U. S.

An American agricultural expert can be considered a man who knows what's what in farming. But don't depend much upon him when he tells you about American art, American writing, American sculpture, American history, or American medicine. His information on such subjects is likely to be just ordinary; which means not particularly well informed and probably biassed.

A fifth thing Indians should do is not to expect Americans to eat everything in sight. Indian people are so eager to be kind that they literally make some Americans sick by insisting that they sample all the dishes on the table. The Yankee finds himself surrounded by Bengali sweets, hot South Indian curry and rice, and gallons of tea, coffee, and rose water and he likes them all—until six hours later, when he writhes on his bed, having eaten too much of the foods he is not used to.

This would not happen if hostesses did not insist, "Oh, but you MUST try this." Or, "You mustn't leave India without having eaten that." Instead, the visiting American should be left to eat what he wants and even warned against overdoing if he is injudicious, but not egged on.

Furthermore, when an American gets sick, either from eating the wrong foods as above or other natural causes, he does not want to be surrounded by well-wishers. He appreciates notes of good cheer but not the incessant stream of visitors and the droves of friends who come, genuinely concerned, but badly upsetting the restorative process.

PERSONAL QUESTIONS

Also, Indian people should not ask Americans too many personal questions. They should not demand to know, especially of American women, how old they are. It is our business, to be disclosed by our own free will only, and not for public announcement. The same goes for our salaries, the cost of those new suede shoes, the price of that wrist watch, and everything else we own. It is curious that we Americans who are thought to be commercial-minded and materialistic people, would never think of asking such personal financial questions as have been put to Americans in India. I have had perfect strangers on trains ask me what I have earned as a journalist or as a teacher or how much I was paid for some article I had written or how much royalty I get on my books.

It would be a good idea, too, if the Indian people did not treat

(Continued On Page 21 Col. 5)

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

THE school vacations have started, and I hope you are utilising your free time in the best way possible. Probably some of you have gone outside to different places. It will be a pleasure to hear from you about your experiences. Please do let me hear from you.

The Funny Zero

Who is not familiar with Zero? But how many of us have ever thought of this number? The poor fellow has always been held in contempt. When a man does not know anything we say, "He is a big zero." Zero, we say, is meaningless. It has no value. Just because it has no value, it is the most valuable. Ah, I see, you seem to doubt my statement. Let us see, 240, 204, 2004, 2400. What will these numbers become if there were no zero in them. They will all be just 24. You see now? He is a very important figure. Forget to write a zero, and where you should get Rs. 205 you will only get Rs. 25.

You probably know the old story of how a bad mango spoilt all the good mangoes. Well, our friend zero is a bad mango. He is a wicked fellow. Do not let him cross your path. However great you may be, once dare to cross his path, and you are doomed. You think I am fooling you. Far from it. Let 25 cross with zero. What do you get? 25 x 0=0. Let 545689 cross with zero. What do you get? 545689 x 0=0. However great a number may be, if it but once crosses path with zero, it is doomed. It falls. What a fall! Not even Satan might have fallen so low. This is what you should expect if you keep company of the wicked.

All wicked men have some good qualities in them. If those qualities were developed, they would be completely transformed and be the most useful members of the society. So also it is with our friend zero. When you come across zero, you have to be careful. Don't let him cross your path, I repeat. Keep him by your side. Keep him to the RIGHT side, and see what wonderful results you get. 25 will be transformed into 250. How I wish I could change my Rs. 125 into Rs. 1250! If you put him on the left, what do you get? The poor fellow is left out and is rendered harmless: 25, 025.

This zero is a very naughty fellow. He can prove many things which a Mathematician would never even dream of. For example, it can be very easily proved that 125=1456. Again I find you smiling at me. Have patience. You know this:— 6 x 3=18; also 12/2 x 3=18. But things which are equal to the same thing are equal to one another. Therefore, 6 x 3=12/2 x 3 (both=18). Now cancel 3, which is common, and we get 6=12/2. Perfectly right, is it not? Now you are ready for the grand proof: 125 x 0 =0; 1456 x 0=0. Therefore, 125 x 0=1456 x 0 (both=0)—(Things which are equal to the same thing are equal to one another). Cancel zero which is common, and what do you get? 125=1456. Splendid! So what our mathematics teachers have been telling us all these days is a big humbug. You agree then that 125=1456? So I shall send you Rs. 125, and will you send me in return Rs. 1456? I shall thank you so much!

—M. G. Vaidya

Animal's Cries

Which animal can be heard from the farthest distance, do you think? Probably everyone will guess the first one right; it is our majestic friend, the lion, whose roars most of us know only at feeding-time at the Zoo, which is perhaps fortunate. Next to the lion, we are told, the hyena's "laugh" carries farthest. Number three on the list is the screech owl, followed by the panther and jackal

We are also told that the donkey can be heard fifty times farther than the horse (and who will say neigh to this?), and the cat ten times as far as the dog. Size for size, the howler monkey is supposed to be the noisiest of animals, closely followed by some of the larger frogs, but from our own observations we back the cats of our neighbourhood.

Children of the Grant Road Balkan-ji-Bari Unit at play

Wise Things That Seem Foolish

If we lay a fire in the way most people do—that is to say, paper first, then the sticks, and then the coal—we shall probably think it very stupid to begin with the coal and put paper and sticks and then more coal on top.

But it is the best way, because when the coal is put at the bottom and the paper is lighted the heat releases inflammable gases from the coal below, and the gases rise and burst into flame, so helping to light the coal above.

Tongue Twister

Can you say this tongue twister three times, quickly and correctly? May Hughes usually hews the huge yews.

When To Be Cheerful

Since Time is not a person we can overtake when he is past, let us honour him with mirth and cheerfulness of heart while he is passing.—GOETHE.

Two Tongues But Dumb

Two tongues and yet unable to talk—this is reported to be the plight of a young Chinese woman of Chengchow, Honan Province.

The extra tongue, however, has brought the woman fame and fortune, for it has made her much in demand for exhibitions, and the most talked-of person in the province.

Spoons Contest

This is a good game to be played when refreshments are being served. Tie two teaspoons together with a twine so that they are about eighteen inches apart, and pair off the guests so that a girl has one spoon and a boy has the other.

At the word "GO" they are all to start eating ice-cream (which will not be easy to do) and the first pair which finishes is declared to win and is entitled to eat the remaining portion of the ice-cream without any strings tied to the spoon.

The Editor,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Children Section

Dear Sir,

I am glad to inform you that I have got 5,000 pictures of cricketers. If any of your leaguers wants them, I am prepared to send the same. If required, postal stamps would be appreciated.

Yours very truly,
NAVNIKUMAR T. SHAH.
16, Bazargate Street,
Fort, Bombay 1.

Balkan-ji-Bari

Everyone is most welcome to join the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing one anna stamp for postage. Dada will be glad to receive from you also short contributions, written legibly on one side only of the paper, for publication in this "Corner".

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

European Universities

(Continued from Page 4 Col. 5)

London, Manchester, Stockholm, Aarhus, Amsterdam, Brussels, etc.

Age, of course, is not the only classification basis—nor necessarily the best. And yet organisational peculiarities are not of greatest importance when we want to draw up an educationist's map. There is, as the telescopic observer has well noted, a basis of similarity between all universities—despite their age or organisational pattern. Perhaps we can ascribe this basic similarity as much to the functions as to the traditions of universities. For the function of universities today, despite all of the "pep talks" from educationists about culture and general education, is to produce a product, albeit an animate and learned and trained product.

Now, universities in Europe, just like the Indian or the American, are much bound by strong forces of tradition; this is true regardless of whether we think of Upsala, founded in 1477, or of Stockholm or Amsterdam, founded 1877. The "servile fidelity" to the mother form is operative in most universities. So, by and large all of the European universities, at least all examined by the observer, use outmoded methods in attempting to build the "defences of civilization" in the minds of men. As one keen observer of matters educational has noted "nothing must ever be done for the first time."

FRESH BREATH

There are, to be sure, bright students in the European universities who know that they are suffering under outmoded and outdated systems. In all the universities that our Indian observer searched out, at least a number of the students see the urgent need for reforms in teaching methods and press actively for these. Different universities, being of course in different stages of development, show different reform movements.

Perhaps it is in Sweden that the students have been most successful in getting a say concerning teaching and the curriculum. And the influence of these Swedish students is probably increasing. This development, by the way, has been the result largely of the support the students are receiving from the Swedish Ministry of Education. Something unusual, is it not, for a Ministry of Education to support students!

Apropos of student activities, our observer is impressed by the calibre of the present-day university student in Europe—in England and in Norway as well as in Holland and Denmark, or Sweden (as we have indicated) or Scotland. He ses that they have their pessimists in Europe just as he has them in his own country—pessimists who complain that the students of today are so narrow and apathetic and dull. But he thinks, on the basis of personal observation and not just of armchair philosophizing, that this interpretation of the character of the modern student is far wide of the mark. While, of course, it is almost impossible save in a subjective manner to compare the qualities of one generation of students with those of another, he is quite satisfied with the quality of the modern student especially since he does not ignore the infrequent unpropitious social background of the student.

He is, as a matter of fact, convinced, noting the ever greater numbers of students in European universities who come from poor backgrounds and who are not given generally exceptional social amenities—or educational—in the universities, that the present-day scholar is in no way inferior to his 19th century or 18th century counterpart.

FRUSTRATION

European university students naturally feel the frustrations of the times. The phenomenon is prevalent in Europe, as in India. A time of frustration is just as unhealthy for the students as for anyone else. But the frustrations are not dissolved away by talking as if they do not exist—nor even by talking against them—nor, certainly not, by substituting denunciation of results for denunciation of causes. When we consider the "crisis in the university" we must be realistic and realize that the crisis is in the society. Our observer is thus realistic.

But what about the teachers at these European universities? When university staffs are attacked, as is the hobby today, for not providing "moral leadership", our Indian observer counterattacks and charges that the immoral society itself is responsible and not the usually very capable—and highly moral—university teachers. He does not wish to whitewash the teaching profession or to side-step just attacks. But he will do his bit to deny false charges as usually levelled against teachers.

Teachers, he finds, do their best, whether in Europe or in other parts of the world. In European universities they are probably doing a better job than their predecessors did in many of the so-called "golden ages". And European university teachers would do a better job yet if society gave them the tools—in the shape of better equipment, more personnel, fairer salaries, and so on.

To be sure, the same is true of Indian university teachers too, but considering only the problems of Europe (as our Indian educationist—cartographer is supposed to do), the observer who is making that educationist's map is convinced that the universities of Europe are reasonably healthy institutions and that the teachers, as well as students, do their best continually to improve from within. What is going on in European universities, our observer feels, is too significant educationally to be any longer ignored.

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

IS the film an art or industry? This question needs to be finally settled particularly in the case of India.

Arts make the film—Industrial interests outweigh Art—In the absence of guidance—Right standards for Indian films—Academy starts work—Music and All-India Radio—Tradition in handicrafts.

The film is essentially an art of a very complex nature, but it has been converted into an industry by the financial interests which have grown round it.

At The Cost Of Art

The film emerges from the confluence of different arts, as a synthetic art form of a great magnitude. This was the view-point stressed by Mr. Herbert Marshall recently in a speech in Bombay, when he stated that the film is the most complex of all artistic production. If recognised as art, the film will have greater stability and brighter prospects of progress as an industry.

Contrary to Mr. Marshall's views, the film in this country is generally regarded as a concern exclusively meant for profit's sake; and hence the confusion in which the Indian film finds itself plunged today. Art is not irreconcilable with the profit-motive. The field of production is dominated by private enterprise also in other capitalistic countries, but art is nowhere jettisoned for the sake of profit.

The deterioration of arts in the Indian films of the average type is due to the erroneous conception that entertainment has nothing to do with artistic standards. This conception which is prevailing in the industrial circles needs to be radically changed. Entertainment, since it draws its ensemble from the province of art, it must maintain certain artistic standards, and entertainment, if it is based upon arts of the right type, should find itself raised to a higher moral and cultural plane and relieved, to some extent, from the annoyance caused by censorship.

Cultural Censorship

Every art, be it drama, dance, music or poetry, has to be exploited for its ennobling influence. Decency and dignity should, therefore, be the guiding principles of expression in any art medium. Even Shringara—the erotic sentiment—can be portrayed in a dignified manner, if the scenes to which it is assigned are designed and enacted with the requisite restraint. Art would be a degenerate expression, if it is made to reflect, either in its form or content, vulgarity or tendency to moral abberations. Since morality is implicit in the concept of art, the Indian film will gain extra weight and strength, if it will set definite and higher standards of every art which enters into its ensemble.

Cultural censorship should be considered as the most desirable procedure to sanction films for public exhibition, as it would embrace in its scope, different arts in addition to the language and other elements of drama. It is, however, an ideal whose achievement should be left to a body composed of accredited experts and not of the so-called social workers who are easily available for censorship. It would be easier for the industry to set up cultural censorship by voluntarily imposing upon itself the necessary restraint and the irrevocable authority of art.

Progress Without Goal

The growth of India's film industry to the present height is a creditable achievement of its own effort. As an art or industry, it has, so far, received little support or relief from the Government even by way of passive encouragement. The industry has its faults and shortcomings which it has not proceeded to correct. On the other side, the Government too has not realised the need of offering guidance to it in the field of production, although some ministers, high officials and leaders of public opinion have continued to indulge in supercilious condemnation of Indian films.

The film industry has, first of all to define its goal and to examine critically its current trends. As the product of India, the film must have a national character. This principle needs to be accepted by the producers as the film as an industry also can acquire a distinctive character. To achieve this end, it is necessary for the producers to explore the region of Indian arts, as it is art which can lend a distinct touch of nationality to the film.

At present, the contrast to a few commendable exceptions shows marked deviation by films of the average type from realism in representation of life. It further reveals the distressing state of defiance of the country's music and dance tradition and a strong tendency to hybridisation. If Indian music and dance were properly appreciated and judiciously exploited, there should have no film music and film dance as separate varieties; and then there can be no justification for wanton departure from realism.

The Need Of Guidance

The film industry has all the resources which might enable itself to assume a truly national character. If the industry is not inclined to leave the beaten trade, it should now be the duty of the Government to devise ways and means, short of legislation, to offer guidance to the producers in a way that they might proceed to reorganise production on a national basis, but the Government has, hitherto, concerned itself only with censorship which, of late, has grown into a cumbersome and light expensive machinery. The Government ought to realise that to offer guidance and advice to the producers is the minimum which it owes to the activity of film production.

Censorship has failed to correct the shortcomings of the film; and with its present form and structure it will never be able to change the trends of production, unless it is supplemented by some arrangement to offer guidance to the producers before production is actually taken in hand. The guidance should be extended to the field of music, dance and art. It should not be restricted only to the clauses of the code of censorship. Mr. Herbert Marshall has introduced the film as one of the milestones in development of art and has, thereby, placed it in the category of monumental art. In India the film has yet to be recognised by industrial interests. The constructive approach which would lead to art in the film will be missed by the Government as long as censorship continues to engage all its attention.

Academy's Programme

The programme drawn up by the Sangeet Natak Akadami shows that the Academy has started to function as a Central Institution. One of the items is institution of awards of distinction for dance, drama, music and film. It will go a long to stimulate the progress of all these arts. In the case of the film, the awards will have far-reaching effect, as they are likely to offer the much needed impetus to Indian films to rise above the average level. The awards made to films by a competent body like the Academy will be counted as a rare distinction. Having decided to institute awards, the Academy is expected to set up a proper machinery for the task of adjudicating awards.

The Academy's decision to build up a music record library will be welcomed by all. A small part of the music which was inevitably lost with the death of old masters is still available in records, but such records are lying scattered all over the country in private collections. Now a concreted effort will be made by the Academy to collect records of the old as well as contemporary masters, so that the country's resources of music may be expanded and enriched. It is hoped that the owners of private collectors and recording agencies will lend co-operation to the Academy in the latter's plan to build up a national music library.

Radio Music

The Central Advisory Board for Music has taken certain decisions with regard to the music programmes of the All-India Radio. It appears that the Board has clung fast to the types of music such as the classical, light, folk and tribal. It is not improbable that all these types might be carried to the radio and perpetuated by the music programmes. Since the radio usually broadcasts "Finished products," the lay listeners are likely to miss the fundamentals—the vital kind—between the different types. It will, therefore, be interesting to know whether the Advisory Board has any scheme to educate the listeners in appreciation of oneness of Indian music in its several ramifications and of the distinctions of each type.

Light music has recently sprung into prominence as a variety by itself. For the production of light music, seven units are to be set up in selected regions. All this sounds very pleasing. The only point which needs to be properly understood is the actual definition of light music. It is pointed out in this connection that the All-India Radio has to draw for the time being, on the existing fund of Hindi lyric poetry—in place of film songs. Music compositions left by great masters like Haridas, Tansen, Soordas, Baiju and others are taken by Hindi poets and scholars as lyric poetry and rendered by poets as recitations in literary conferences.

And then such compositions which are the precious legacy left by great masters are "set to music" by adventurers and rendered by them in concerts and radio programmes in defiance of the original tunes and talas. Adventurers are most welcome to set to music unmusical poems by contemporary poets, but they must be restrained from "setting out of music" the compositions of old masters whose tunes and talas are beyond them. Since care is to be taken to see that even folk songs are rendered in their original tunes, music compositions of old masters must be detached from light music, treated as high classical pieces and entrusted to the Dhruvapad singers who alone can render them correctly. The Board must see that the units of light music do not make light of great music.

Care Of Tradition

Inaugurating the exhibition organised by the Indian Institute of Art in Industry, Bombay's Governor, Mr. G. S. Bajpai expressed deep concern for the future of the descendants of India's master-craftsmen. As regards hand-made textiles, Mr. Bajpai said that the Government should help craftsmen to enlist pupils for training in the traditional technique. This is one of the practical ways to encourage craftsmen to perpetuate the various artistic handicrafts. The other is to make secure, to start with, the home market, for the artistic products of cottage industries.

The movement to promote the interests of cottage workers engaged in the manufacture of handicrafts has started at the top with the establishment of the All-India Handicrafts Board, but the point is whether the movement is so planned as to go deeper and reach the craftsmen and their customers—the people. The fashionable quarters in cities like New Delhi and Bombay in which exhibitions are held do not bring handicrafts even within the sight of the common people. The question is one of perpetuating artistic handicrafts as apart of the art tradition. It is the increasing demand which can revitalise cottage industries and ensure perpetuation of the tradition.

'GANGA' AT ELLORA

Photographed by Pratap Mangekar during tour of students of Sir J. J. School of Art.

Americans Do Not Want To Be Lionised

(Continued from Page 19 Col 5)

Americans as if they could pull all sorts of strings in the U. S. and get them special favours. Any American strikes an Indian as having a magic wand wave to him over the seas as a student, a tourist, or a businessman and to perform miracles with once he has arrived.

POOR STUFF

We want to help in all legitimate ways, of course. And we want to help deserving and talented people. A man in one of the southern provinces sent me an article he had written on an Indian subject. Blandly he wrote me: "If possible, please arrange to have this published." Just arrange it. One might try, if the work is extraordinarily good, but most of the time it is very poor stuff and consists of a manuscript that needs hours of editing, after which there would be many more hours of letter-writing. American authors and journalists have enough to do marketing their own work and cannot take on mediocre material for marketing at home.

But most of these are minor matters. In the main the Indian people already know how to treat Americans. If my experience and that of many of my compatriots in India is a guide, we are made to feel like kings and queens (hardly a democratic concept, but the sensation is there). It will be a jolt for many of us, when we get back, to resume being just ordinary citizens again.

NEVER BE A BORE

"I told him never to bore his readers. A book which is unread might just as well never have been written at all. And unread it will be if it's dull."

—DR. A. J. CRONIN.

OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

Move For 'Service Lobby' In Parliament

GOVERNMENT SEES THROUGH THE COMMUNIST GAME

NEW DELHI, (By Air).

COMMUNISTS are obviously out to destroy the Government from within. With this end in view, they are anxious to create a "service lobby" in Parliament. On the plea of helping the services, the lobby on the one hand will be able to secure all information about the working of the Government and, on the other hand, will create divided loyalties among the services.

A number of hurdles face them at present. Firstly, the Government Servants' Conduct Rules place a ban on Government employees participating in politics. Secondly, the Government is against servicemen approaching Members of Parliament to ventilate their grievances. As compared to pre-Independence, when 80 per cent of the questions related to services, the question hour is now completely free of complaints from services. Thirdly, there are the "safeguarding of National Security Rules, 1949, which empower the Government to take disciplinary action against servicemen. The Communists have been demanding their cancellation and the debate on their non-official resolution was concluded in Parliament during the week.

COMMUNIST MOVE

The "Talking shop" has lost interest generally, but this resolution found the House in a listless, sulking and indifferent mood. The attendance was just enough to form the quorum. The Government was unusually firm and would not give in. Reference was made to the recent liberalisation of Service Rules in the United Kingdom. Firstly, the British definition of political activities which are subject to restrictions cover, not only Parliamentary candidature, but also the holding of office in a party organisation, speaking in public on matters of party and political controversy, writing letters to the press setting out views on party and political matters or engaging in canvassing etc., of political candidature.

The Masterman Committee which examined this issue observed as follows: In the problem before us, this public interest must always be the criterion. It involves, in the words of the Blanesburgh Committee's Report, "the necessity of maintaining, without possibility of question, the public confidence in the political impartiality of the Public Service". This need is, we think, axiomatic and will not be disputed. On the contrary, we believe it will be generally agreed that the efficient and smooth working of democratic government depends very largely upon maintaining that confidence and on people believing that, notwithstanding political change, the Civil Service will give completely loyal service to the Government of the day. We think, moreover, that the extension of the functions of the state in the last few decades greatly increases the need for maintaining the impartiality of the service. We have worked upon the assumption that this confidence must be maintained even at the cost of certain sacrifices.

Entry into the Civil Service is a voluntary act and there can be no reasonable complaint if the conditions of service include some restrictions (as is the case in certain other professions and employments). The public interest demands, at least amongst those employees of the State who correspond with the common conception of the Civil Service, a manner of behaviour which is incompatible with the overt declaration of party political allegiance.

LOYALTY TO GOVT.

This incompatibility is obvious in the case of the Administrative Class who are the advisers of Ministers and assist in the making of policy. Their role in the formulation of policy decisions and their close relationship with Ministers clearly require an attitude of mind with which the public advocacy of party political views would be inconsistent. The characteristic which has long been recognised in the British administrator and extolled as a special virtue is his impartiality, and in his public capacity, a mind untinged by political prepossession. Differing in type and mental attitude from the politician or the partyman, the civil servant conceives it his duty to advise on the basis of the facts set before him. He does not advocate a particular system of political doctrines. Even if his personal sympathies attract him towards a political party, he does not express those sympathies in public. There is, however, more involved than the mere repression of party views. The Administrative civil servant voluntarily enters a profession in which his service to the public will take a non-political form. It will consist in the wise and accurate estimation of the reasons for and against a particular course of action, formulated not for the purpose or influencing the public mind. but for the benefit of those who actually have to take decision. The deliberate choice of a profession in which he knows that his service to the public will take this form gives a bent to the mind. It is very unlikely that a civil servant formed by years of training and the exercise of administrative functions would hold clear-cut party views in the sense of being a consistent supporter of the entire programme of one party, even if on the whole his sympathies lav with it.

IMPARTIALITY

This impartiality is never questioned by Ministers, by the public, or by other civil servants. In present conditions, a Minister coming into a Department is able to rely on entirely loyal service to his ideas from all civil servants alike. He has no reason even to consider whether any particular civil servant is, or is not, in sympathy with his political views. He is indeed able to assume that, whatever the civil servant's sympathies, they would not affect his advice on the facts in any given case. The disadvantages of departing from this position are obvious."

There is, however, a bigger issue namely, whether civil and political sense of Indian Services is as much developed as that of British Servicemen.

In Britain, servicemen, for instance, do not touch the feet of their Ministers every day to seek their advancement. There are age-long traditions in Britain, which every serviceman tries to live upto. In India of today, whatever traditions had been built, are being rapidly destroyed and the fault often lies with servicemen. There are instances, when an Indian Civil Servant would not vacate his officiating post, but succeeded in placing the permanent encumbent on special duty. One result was that even a senior officer is afraid of going on leave these days, lest the officiating person might oust them from his post. Tenure system with the periodical reversion to their own state was the golden rule, which created efficiency and discipline. There are men in the Central Secretariat today who have probably forgotten their own mother tongue. The Central Secretariat has become a huge grave-yard, where there is only one way traffic, those who come here, never return to their home states. It will be thus seen that it is futile to compare conditions prevailing in Britain and India. British are a well disciplined race. It will take decades to inculcate that sense of discipline in the Indian Civil Servants.

MEDICOS FOR ARMY

The Defence Services have acute shortage of medical men. At the last Annual Medical Service Dinner, General Thapar referring to this problem admitted that there was a shortage of 400 officers in the Medical Corps. This had resulted in the existing staff doubling up to do twice their normal share of work. This, however could not continue for long without serious breakdown. General Thapar admitted complete failure in making the Medical Corps sufficiently attractive to young graduates. "I have painted rosy pictures of their bright prospects in the Corps and have even appealed to their sense of patriotism. We had however, very discouraging response. They want more money, which we have not got to offer them. Their prospects on the Civil side are much brighter and a good keen doctor is not content with a maximum of Rs. 1,400 a month after twenty-five years of hard work and constant shifts."

Here are some cases. The Ministry wanted to unify the food laboratory service in the state. It therefore asked the Municipal Committee to merge its Food Laboratory with the other state laboratories. Reply—"Nothing doing".

The Municipal Committee runs a journal, which was regarded waste of public money. The State Ministry first tried to reason with the Municipal Committee to stop this waste of money and, having failed in its attempts, issued a directive to stop publication of the journal. The Municipal Members pulled upper strings and had the directive cancelled.

The third tussel related to grants in aid to the private schools.

Municipal Corporation is another issue on which tussel between the two factions has been in progress for some months. The Municipal Committee with anticipated support of some of the Union Ministers, is determined to have a Corporation. The Ministry holds that Delhi is a small state, resources of which could not bear the strain of a Ministry and of a Corporation. The fight goes on.

This unseemly fight has destroyed the prestige of the Congress in Delhi. And instead of patching up their differences, certain Union Ministers are egging and abetting the Municipal party to defy the Ministry.

One view here has been and is that the Prime Minister should put down his foot to end this unhappy state of affairs.

A view of T.B. Wing with its wide airy verandahs. The climate is very good for T.B. patients.

'Nagar Hospitals' Fine Record

T. B. WING, A BOON

BY MAJOR C. L. PROUD FOOT

A name that has become a byword in the whole of Ahmednagar District in times of sickness and accident, especially to the multitudes of the poor, is the Evangeline Booth Hospital in Ahmednagar known in the villages as the Dayakhana. For whilst the hospital also caters for the well-to-do, its chief concern as a Mission Hospital is the care of the poor who abound in this rugged district unblessed by rainfall.

And whilst there are times when its private wards are occupied its general wards are full to overflowing at all times with patients from all parts of the widespread District, suffering from all the illnesses that are the lot of humanity. And always, too there is the stream of accident cases — a hatchet that slipped whilst its owner was cutting wood, a fall down a well, and burns, terrible painful burns and alas, most often children.

Here in the Booth Hospital the patients are sure of a welcome and careful attention from the highly trained staff and the skilled surgeons, most of whom in the executive ranks are all officers of the Salvation Army, by whom the hospital is maintained. Healing the sick in this hospital is not so much of a profession as a sacred vocation and consequently each patient is treated as an individual and not just another medical case. The hospital is open to all irrespective of race, class and creed, and a classification of the new cases treated in 1952 makes interesting reading indeed.

Salvationists 201, Roman Catholics 67, Other Christians 914, Mohammedans 570, Non-Caste Hindus 326, Caste Hindus 5455, Parsis 36 and European & Anglo-Indian 29.

Local Support

The aim of the hospital is to depend on local support rather than contribution from overseas so that its growth is healthy and indigenous. This has largely but not entirely been achieved, apart from capital expenditure. The regular charges for the general wards are much below actual costs and when these cannot be met they are further reduced or waived as far as possible. In the case of destitute patients, free food is provided also. Charges for the private wards vary according to the accommodation but are very reasonable. The General Wards including Maternity, Children and Tuberculosis are all charged at Rs. 1/- per day whilst the Private Wards vary from Rs. 3/- to Rs. 10/- per day. In the general wards laboratory investigations are carried out free and therefore the investigations necessary can be made in every case. X-Rays, special drugs and dressings are charged extra. The total bed capacity is 135 since the new T.B. Wing has been opened.

These meagre hospital fees from the patients together with a few generous subscriptions from individual philanthropists permit the hospital to run with annual deficit. For instance last year's deficit was Rs. 6,000 whilst this year, because the district is in the grip of Famine the deficit is expected to reach Rs. 20,000. A part of this deficit is made up by the Salvation Army Self Funds which in addition receives an annual specific donation of Rs. 2,666 for poor patients. The Ahmednagar Famine Relief Committee is helping to defray the costs of persons affected seriously by famine admitted in the General Wards, but the loss of normal income means that there will be need for further help to meet the deficit and it is hoped that philanthropic bodies and philanthropic persons will help out.

A Nurses Training Wing was established in 1951 and now boasts a handsome hostel, the Lady Colville nurses' home. There are 10 trained nurses working in the Hospital and 14 probationers of which 2 are male and 14 female, while the executive Nursing Staff consists of 6 Sisters of whom 4 were trained abroad. The Hospital receives a sum of Rs. 3,024 per annum from the Government of Bombay as a grant in aid for the Nurses' Training School.

T. B. Wing

With the opening of the Tuberculosis Wing last February by the Hon'ble Rajkumari Amrit Kaur the Booth Hospital entered on a new phase in its fight against the dread disease in this District. The climate of Ahmednagar is well suited to the treatment of Tubereulosis since it is about 2,000 feet above sea level, not too hot and extremely dry for the greater part of the year, with a poor rainfall during the monsoon months. Thus this climate vagaries the wards of the T.B. Wing have been built in the form of large open verandhs, with high roofs and low walls, but without windows or doors of any description. The general wards of the Hospital are always full but private wards are sometimes available and patients in other parts of Bombay State unable to get admission in T.B. Sanatoria should try the Booth Hospital, Ahmednagar. The N. M. Wadia Ward (towards the Trust Fund of the late Mr. N. M Wadia C.I.E., donated Rs. 50,000) provides comfortable rooms at Rs. 10/- per day, each with bath and kitchen and bathroom.

HILL STATIONS OF INDIA

(Continued from page 5, col. 5)

ame time has been he motto of many a warring hief, not excluding Shivaji.

To Shivaji goes the credit of adgering the Mughals. However, he Goddess Paravati had to be ppeased. Perched on the highest ill in Poona stands a temple dedicated to the worship of "the daughter of the Himalayas"—the ouse of the snow, representing er embodiment of energy. Hence s popularity with the fighting lasses. To the Englishman like Kipling, Poona however stood or chhota-pegs, polo and 'quot hai'.

MAHABALESHWAR

If you have time, a hop to Mahabaleshwar, particularly in season, meaning April and May, would definitely be worth it. Situated at a height of 4,500 ft. above sea level, Mahabaleshwar enjoys a dry and delightfully invigorating climate. The long drive from Poona to Mahabaleshwar can be a delightful experience. Mahabaleshwar affords good sports, fruits, vegetables, flowers etc. A number of hotels, Frederick's and Race View in particular can make your stay very comfortable. As regards places of interest, they are far too many to recount. You should specially see, besides the Government Houses and the Reay Garden, the Yenna Lake, Krishna and Mahabaleshwar Temples. The Bombay Point is reported to be one of the most beautiful sites at Mahabaleshwar.

Besides there are some interesting waterfalls like Lingmala and Dhobi Waterfalls and some ancient forts like, Raigarh, in particular, which is well worth a visit.

AURANGABAD

Perhaps the 'piece de resistance, on the Central Railway is Aurangabad and the Ajanta and the Ellora caves. Aurangabad itself being the town of Aurangzeb has history hidden in every nook and corner which one traverses. If one stays at the beautifully laid out Railway Hotel at Aurangabad, one can easily fork out in various directions. Perhaps a day could easily be spent seeing Bibi-Ka-Maqbara, the mausoleum of Rabia Durani, the so-called imitation Taj, built by Aurangazeb in the memory of his wife, an imitation erected between 1650 and 1657 which unfortunately suffers badly by comparison, then see Panchakki or water mill, an ingenious device for drawing water from a long distance and have a look at Aurangazeb's tomb at Raoza. Daulatabad fort needs a detailed study if one wants to appreciate its historical importance. The fort is only seven miles from Aurangabad and is built on a cone-shaped hill There are three lines of fortifications provided within the fort and an enthusiastic guide is at pains to impress you with his historical erudition. Notable among the monuments is a minar 210 ft. high and 70 ft. in circumference at its base.

AGELESS ELLORA

Progressing further we come to the famous Kailasa Temple and see the wonder of generations passed on from father to son.

Ellora is ageless and, iconoclastic fury notwithstanding, it stands as a monument of the best which man is capable of conceiving and executing.

"Colossal in size, intricate in plan, extravagant in decoration, enriched with roofs, caves, pillars, figures, 'bas reliefs', entirely beautiful, it is hewn vertically out of the heart of the rock. A vast carved monolith", thus says a critic.

Yes, but carved by what? Not by dynamite, not by modern machinery. It did not appear through divine dispensation as a gift from the Gods. It is the handiwork of man—toiling, sweating, working, day in and day out, year in and year out, century in and century out—man the embodiment of patience and perserverace. The temple is of Hindu origin, work commenced roughly about the 8th century A.D. and went on for ages, since time was never a factor of importance in our 'Karmic' computation of life. The stone walls as in many other places in India are adorned with scenes, depicting life from the Ramayana and the Mahabharata.

The caves proper have been divided into Buddhist, Jaina and Hindu.

Special mention may be made of the Indra-Sabha at Ellora, the Cave of the River Goddess, the Dining Cave and the Carpenter Cave. The sight of a colossal Buddha, seated in the cell, supported by lotus—bearers can be exhilaratig in the extreme.

UNIQUE IN HISTORY OF ART

Let us then go and have a look at the caves at Ajanta.

Thirty-two in number of which twenty-nine are viharas (monasteries) and the rest chaityas (places of worship), they form a stupendous cave-picture gallery, unique in the history of art, rare in the history of civilization, the like of which has not yet been produced by man.

Let us remember that this desolate little gorge in the thickness of an Indian jungle must at one time have been teeming with life, inhabited by monks, artists and craftsmen who worked and worshipped, lived, loved and died on the premises from generation to generation. All the tales connected with the life of Buddha, his birth, the Great Renunciation, his abandonment of pomp and power are all there beautifully sketched. It is a confusion of life which was lived then, not a life of hereafter but a life in which the joie de vivre played an important part. "The 'dramatis personae' of these caves are heroes, princes, ordinary men and women, all of which are imbued with the joy of existence. Whoever are the authors of these paintings, they must have constantly mixed with the world. Scenes of everyday life, such as preparing food, carrying water, buying and selling provisions, hunting scenes, elephant fights, men and women engaged in singing, dancing, playing on musical instruments are most graphically depicted and could only have been done by men who were constant spectators of such scenes", is the verdict on Ajanta.

The possibilities for the cultural ambassadors from abroad are endless so far as the Central Railway is concerned. We have but given a scanty outline. The treasures are buried deeply and only a true explorer can do full justice to them.

SCHOOLS ON CAMELBACK

(Continued From Page 2, Col. 1)

of Mauritania, which is probably the only educational body in the world to include a herd of camels on its inventory.

●

"Director of Camp Schools in Mauritania"—this is the official title of Marc Lenoble, the inspector who is always on the move. Very few of the 800 Europeans living in Mauritania—less than one very 400 square miles—have ever crossed his path. And they have little chance of seeing him in St. Louis, the capital of the territory. Monsieur Lenoble spent the entire school year of 1951-52 without once going there.

He is always on the move because some of the schools which he inspects are as much as 220 miles apart—220 miles of desert. From Adrar to Trarze, from Krakna to Tagant, Monsieur Lenoble travels across Mauritania at the majestic, rolling pace of his mount, usually accompanied by an escort provided in turn by each encampment he visits.

So it is easy to understand why, when he goes on leave after spending nine months gazing at the Saharan landscape, the wheat-fields in central France look green to him even at harvest time.

On the job, he mounts his camel, wearing a huge blue turban, wound as dexteriously as that of any 'Bidane'. If it weren't for his spectacles, there would be no way of telling he was a European. His clothing consists of two garments —a black, sleeveless Mauritanian shirt with the shirt-front and back held together by loops rather than seams, and a white *serouel*, the flaring Saharan trousers whose generous folds form a comfortable cushion on a saddle.

●

This young teacher has adopted the nomad life completely. His only piece of furniture is his leather saddle, as deep and comfortable as an armchair and lavishly decorated. The only luggage he carries is a long, shapeless bag, also of leather. A *'guerbe'* — a goatskin waterbag—the most precious possession of any nomad, because it means the difference between life and death, completes his equipment which, like his food supply, includes nothing European. In his bag, he carries only dates, tea and sugar, the standard menu of the Sahara.

Desert hospitality, however, breaks the monotony of this austere diet. When the inspector visits the chief of a tribe or camp, he is doing so as a sort of ambassador. In the present stage of education in Mauritania, his job calls as much for persuasion as it does for inspection and organization. While he can check up on the standard of a school in a single morning, he may spend many hours or even days in long discussions before he convinces a chief that the tribe's children should be in school.

During the interminable meals that are offered to the desert traveller he will delicately broach the subject, while servant girls wearing blue veils dance in his honour before the tent. Seated cross-legged on a pile of cushions next to the chief, he waits patiently while the long succession of traditional dishes are placed before them.

●

Hours go by. They eat, sleep and talk. The chief reminds him that the ambition of a *'Bidane'* father is to prepare his daughters for marriage. They are not required to work and seldom leave their tents.

But Monsieur Lenoble would like to see some young *'Bidane'* girls in his camp schools.

At present, the only girls going to school in Mauritania are some 40 in a class at Boutilimit, the real educational centre of the territory, (it has a teacher's training school and nine teachers). There, the girls live together, far from the family tent.

Insistence on the part of Monsieur Lenoble finally brings from the chief the promise that, starting the next day, he will send his own daughters to the camp school. After all, you cannot refuse anything to a guest. But Monsieur Lenoble cannot be sure that, the next time he passes by, he will not have to begin the same conversation all over again, seated on the same cushions with more glasses of boiling hot tea in front of him.

●

This change from a quiet, provincial schoolroom in France to the life of a nomad in the Sahara is now taken as a matter of course by Monsieur Lenoble.

Summing up his work, he says: "One of the guiding principles of education in this territory is that the child or the adolescent must not be separated from his social environment but must be trained to serve it." This principle, applied throughout the 'camp schools' will inevitably become a source of strength to the Saharan nomad communities.—UNESCO 'Courier.'

Subramaniam Wins By Narrow Margin

Chess

RENTALA Subramaniam had a narrow victory only half a point ahead of N. S. Patil and M. C. Smith in the 1952 All India Mail Chess Championship, scoring 6½ points out of a possible 9. Subramaniam who hails from Andhra is a well-known above board player.

The adjudicators had a tough time in giving the final verdict over the adjudicated games before declaring the title in favour of Subramaniam. S. M. Muzumdar the holder of the title faired very badly and scored only 3 points. The come-down can however be attributed to his playing simultaneously in International events.

Subramaniam's style is completely unorthodox and book knowledge is certainly useless when accepted opening theory is not followed. These uncommon tactics mostly helped him to victory. N. S. Patil and M. K. Gavande were the only players to whom he lost, with M. M. Rao the only one to draw the encounter. N. S. Patil who shared the second place with M. C. Smith did well to win his games with the winner and M. M. Rao, S. M. Muzumdar and N. Suryanarayana.

M. C. Smith another brilliant correspondence chess player, it is learnt will no more participate in the tournament as he is going overseas. He greatly helped in the formation of the Bharat Mail Chess Association. He participated in the 1950 tournament but did not fare well. In 1951 he regained his place in the top class and the 1952 tournament saw him still higher up in the list losing by only half a point the honour of sharing the first prize.

Dr. K. Majumdar and L. Sithapathirao scored 5½ points each. Dr. Majumdar was beaten by Subramaniam and Smith but he won his game with Patil.

The participants in the 1953 tournament are R. Subramaniam, N. S. Patil, Dr. K. Majumdar, M. H. Pradhan, L. Sithapathirao, S. Srinivasam, H. D. Katki, D. G. Karmarkar and T. C. Tulsi the last three having been promoted from the lower groups.

Madras Chess

A preliminary tournament to select five players is being played in Madras. These five and the first five from last year's championship division will play in the second Madras State Chess Championship to be played in the near future. This proves that the M.S.C.A. is working for bringing up chess in Madras. Recently a grade tournament was also arranged.

Grading Of Players

A very interesting method of selecting players and grading them for the formation of a club's team was suggested by H. G. Rhodes. By this method player's can be almost accurately graded without their meeting in an eliminating tournament.

About four master games, not likely to be well-known, will be chosen for carrying out this test, an umpire holding this record (and of course withholding it from the player to be graded) will play the first six moves; he will then tell him to take over the White pieces (or Black as the case may be) and make his next 24 moves in 72 minutes. If the candidate does not move as the master did, the umpire will replace his move by the master's and make the reply move, otherwise he will simply make the reply move. The number of times the candidate "guesses right" will be his score. A chess clock is not needed—an ordinary watch will do, since the time taken by the umpire is negligible. A prize for the highest scorer would create more interest for this grading process.

The following game was played in a match between England and Holland (1947) P. S. Milner-Barry (White) against Count Van den Bosch of Holland.

French Defence

1. P-K4, P-K3; 2. P-Q4, P-Q4, 3. Kt-QB3, Kt-KB3; 4. B-KKt5, B-K2; 5. P-K5, P-K5, (* 1); 6. BXB, QXB; 7. KtXKt, PXKt; 8. Q-K2, P-QKt3; 9. Castles Q-side, B-Kt2; 10. P-KKt3, P-QB4 11. B-Kt2, Kt-B3; 12. PXP (* 2), Castles (* 3); 13. BXP, KtXP; 14. P-KB4, BXB (* 4), 15. QXB, Kt-Kt5; 16. Q-B3, Kt-B3; 17. P-B6, R(R1)-B1; 18. Kt-K2, Q-B4; 19. Kt-Q4 (* 5), Kt-Q4 (* 6); 20. R(R1)-K1, Kt-Kt5; 21. R-K5, Q-B5 (* 7); 22. P-Kt3, Q-R3; 23. P-QR4, R-B2 (* 8); 24. P-B5 (* 9), PXP (* 10); 25. P-B3, P-QRt4 (* 11); 26. PXKt, PXP; 27. Q-Q3, Q-Kt2; 28. Q-Kt5 and wins (* 12).

Seldom Played

(* 1) It is curious that the move is seldom played. It kills any prospect of attack, and White is left to make something of the weak Pawn at K5.

(* 2) Forced. If 12. BXP, KtXQP; and if 12. P-QB3, PXP, 13. PXP, O-O-O with excellent counter chances.

(* 3) By no means bad but better is 12...., Q-Kt4; 13. K-Kt1, QXKP; 14. BXP, QXP; 15. Kt-B3, Black should be able to equalise.

(* 4) 14....., Kt-B3; 15. Kt-B3, QXP; produces much the same position. The text move is also not satisfactory.

Lost Pawn

(* 5) The point is not so much that white has won a Pawn, as that Black must spend some time in rearranging to capture it. This gives White time to strike elsewhere.

(* 6) 19....., KR-Q1 is met by 20 Kt-Kt3, and the Pawn cannot be taken because of mate on the back row.

(* 7) 21....., KtXP; will not do because of 22. K-Kt1, Q-B5, 23. P-B3, and the Knight is doomed.

(* 8) Now Black is set to capture the Pawn with... Q-B1; but he is too late.

Immediate Threat

(* 9) This threatens immediately 25. PXP, PXP; 26. QXR, KXQ; 27. KtXP, and 28. KtXR winning.

(* 10) Losing quickly but he has no good move. If 24....., Q-B1; 25. PXP, PXP; 26. Q-K4, KtXP; 27. R-KR5, P-Kt3; 28. QXP, QXQ; 29. KtXQ emerging with a winning endgame.

(* 11) Equivalent to resigning 25....., KtXP; appears to be a resource but is insufficient.

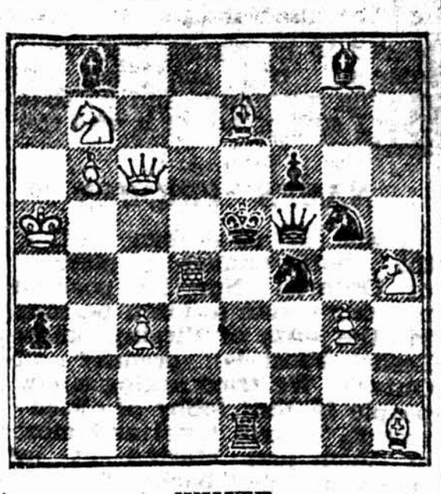
(* 12) Black played a few more moves before resigning. A game of some theoretical interest no doubt.

—BHALCHANDRA v. KHARE

BHALJI'S CHESS CORNER

PROBLEM NO. 32

BLACK



WHITE

White to move and mate in two moves. Solution next week. **Problem No. 31 Key move:—P-B3.**

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Wonder Horse Types Out Answers

ONE TIME SHE IN CHINESE! TALKED

BY JIM HUNT

THE Lady Wonder of Virginia up to now has stumped science and public alike, and the author, after an interview with the horse, still wonders what makes her tick.

A HORSE that can reel off facts with the speed of a child prodigy. A horse that can toss off predictions with the astuteness of a political pundit. A horse that has played detective and at one time was supposed to be able to speak in Chinese.

These are a few of the qualities Lady Wonder, the 27-year-old talking horse, is supposed to possess. And if Lady is a hoax this reporter, thousands of laymen and men of science who have examined her can't explain how the sage of Richmond has succeeded in baffling science and the public alike for more than a quarter of a century.

It sounds like a lot of bunk. That's what we thought when the natives of Virginia's historic capital told us of the exploits of the talking horse. How could a horse lead searchers to the body of a child missing for more than a year? How could a horse pick every presidential election right since Roosevelt won in 1932? It's too fantastic to believe unless you are going to give this mere horse powers that even humans don't possess.

After talking to Lady for more than an hour in an interview in which she really let her mane down and told all, we're not so sure. We don't want to believe the horse can do all they say she can, but Lady put up a good case for herself. So good, in fact, we have to award the first round of the battle between minds to the horse.

You'll have to agree Lady is no ordinary horse. In fact, the sage of Richmond is a horse in name only. From the time she was two weeks old, Lady was raised by Mrs. Claudia Fonda away from the influence of other horses.

Lady was bottle-fed. Now she eats the food of humans in no less a place than the kitchen of the Fonda homestead. The horse is far more at home in the living-room than in the barnyard and finds humans far better playmates than her fellow animals.

The fact that Lady has never laid eyes on an honest-to-goodness horse helps to explain a lot of things. It certainly gives a good reason for Lady's refusal to pick horse races. And that's the only thing saving the sport of kings from an untimely death. For there's no doubt that if this horse could talk to race-horses, it would be the end of horse racing.

HOW LADY WORKS

But that doesn't explain Lady's remarkable fund of knowledge about affairs of the human race. Scientists have tried to find out and issued their reports in such journals of authority as the American Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology. But the controversy still rages and no one has explained how Lady can do it.

There's no doubt the horse is a highly trained animal. There's also no doubt in this reporter's mind that either Lady or her owner possesses powers of mental telepathy. If it's the horse, all right. If it's Mrs. Fonda, for our money it's just as remarkable for we'd like to know how she transfers her knowledge.

It was late on a rainy afternoon when we arrived for a chat with Lady. She lives in a small stable on the five-acre garden farm owned by the Fondas. If they've made any money out of Lady, they're hiding it well. The place looks run-down and neighbours say it has always been the way.

Lady perches behind a giant-size typewriter. The talking horse actually doesn't say a word. However, by pushing rubber discs with her nose, she can make letters pop up on a special alphabetical view board before her.

As we sat down in front of Lady the whistle of a train could be heard in the background.

"What's that, Lady?" we asked. Without hesitation the horse pounded out "train" on her typewriter. But that was only the beginning, and certainly the least remarkable of the things Lady was to tell us in the next hour.

PREDICTIONS

She named the president of the United States, told us the Hamilton Tiger-Cats would win the Grey Cup this year, and also predicted the Liberals would win the next federal election in Canada though we didn't mention Liberals at any time or even suggest there was a party by that name in Canada.

Remarkable as these feats were they didn't shake us half as much as a couple of others. The most remarkable came when we asked Lady to guess the age of the photographer with us.

He wrote his age on a piece of paper and handed it to me. I concentrated on the age as requested by Mrs. Fonda, and after a moment's hesitation the horse pecked out 42 on his machine. Actually the photographer's age was 43 but I couldn't read his writing and had been thinking of 42, the figure I thought he had written on the piece of paper. That proved to my satisfaction that someone had succeeded in reading my mind. And by that time I sort of hoped it was the horse.

NAMES PREMIER

I was just as shaken when the horse named the premier of Ontario. Now I'm positive no more than a dozen persons in the state of Virginia know Leslie Frost is premier of Ontario. We tried asking a few people in the lobby of Richmond's biggest hotel and most of them just started at us One youth shot back: "Where's Ontario?"

But anyway, we asked the horse to name the premier. We wrote the name Frost on a piece of paper. But we were careful to hide the paper so neither the horse nor Mrs. Fonda could possibly see what we were writing. We also scrawled the name in such a manner that even if she saw it Mrs. Fonda would have a tough time reading our writing.

But despite our efforts to conceal the name of Frost, the horse punched out the letters F-R-O-S-T on the typewriter. How she did it remains a mystery.

TELEPATHY OR TRICKERY

Mrs. Fonda sits beside the horse during an interview. She talks to her and occasionally hits her with a pointer. She never mentions any of the answers to questions even if she knows them. And Mrs. Fonda claims she doesn't know the answers to lots of questions like our query about Ontario's premier.

How does the horse do it? That's what everyone who sees Lady wants to know as they leave her stable — usually shaking their heads in amazement as we were.

Dr. J. B. Rhine, the famous psychologist, of Duke University, has examined the animal twice, and in learned medical journals has reported his findings. The first time Dr. Rhine, who is a pioneer in the study of mental telepathy, was convinced the horse possessed some powers of telepathy or mind reading.

That time Dr. Rhine said the horse appeared almost as if she were hypnotized, and answered questions when Mrs. Fonda was out of the room. This convinced him that the horse had telepathic powers like Dunninger's.

SCIENTIST'S VIEW

The second time Dr. Rhine wasn't so sure. He found the horse failed to respond to questioning in Mrs. Fonda's absence. That led Dr. Rhine to conclude that the horse responded to a set of signals given by Mrs. Fonda.

The Duke psychologist believes the owner of the horse signals to the horse by moving her body.

To someone who has seen the horse, that seems just as remarkable as claiming the horse could read minds. And it fails to explain how the horse gets some of her answers unless Mrs. Fonda has telepathic powers. Dr. Rhine believes she does possess these powers.

Mrs. Fonda sticks by her story that it's the horse that has the powers. She admits the horse can't answer questions without her being in the room but claims the animal is frightened by strangers.

FIRST INDICATIONS

Lady is descended from Saturday, a horse that made quite a name for herself on Virginia's race-tracks. Mrs. Fonda got her as a two-week-old filly. She claims the first indication the horse gave of its powers came then.

Lady would be playing in a field and Mrs. Fonda would think it was about time to call her in. But before she had time to call, the horse would run across the field toward her, which led Mrs. Fonda to think the horse had unusual powers.

Later Lady was brought in the house and started to "fool around" with blocks some neighbour's children were playing with. Mrs. Fonda noticed this and claims the horse was able to spell with the aid of the blocks. Later her husband built the "king-size" typewriter where Lady now perform her wonders.

Mrs. Fonda has refused all requests for stage appearances with her horse. She claims it would be too hard on the animal which is getting old. Critics have suggested Mrs. Fonda is afraid to show the horse in public lest some detect her "gimmick." She also has turned down television appearances because she says the lights would bother Lady so she wouldn't be able to work.

Mrs. Fonda's only income from her 'wonder-horse' comes from the one dollar tourists pay to ask the horse three questions. Most of them want advice on personal affairs with queries such as: "Am I really in love?" "Should I marry Joan?" and "Is my wife being faithful to me?" topping the list.

Lady won't answer any questions about major crimes. Mrs. Fonda said this would be unfair since it might put suspicion on an innocent man if the horse were wrong. Lady also refuses to pick races—because she doesn't know anything about horses—or give any advice on stocks.

NOT THE FIRST

Lady is the last in a long line of so-called talking horses. In the early years of this century, several of them sprang to overnight fame. Since the time of the Greek philosophers man has been worried about whether animals could reason. When the talking horses startled to appear violent argumeents raged, with men of science as well as laymen taking sides in the dispute.

The most famous of the early wonder horses was Hans, a German nag owned by Carl Van Osten, a retired Berlin school teacher. Hans could tell time, spell, write, recognize people from photographs and, according to some philosophers who examined him, actually had the power of reasoning.

ONCE SPOKE CHINESE

The sceptics claimed Van Osten signalled to the horse. One scientist suggested the questioner might unconsciously whisper the answer to the horse in a pitch inaudible to the human ear but one that could be picked up by horses.

Lady was the first in North America. But as one wag put it at the time she appeared, the Americans may have been slow in producing a horse, but once they did she was a honey.

Lady was supposed to be able at one time to speak in Chinese in addition to her other feats.

A New York newspaper published the results of an extensive investigation in 1927 which showed the horse understood questions put in Chinese and could reply in that language. With the passing of time Lady has lost that power and now sticks to her native tongue complete with southern accent.

Recently Lady made a rather startling prediction. She said she would die at 30—which is three years from now.

Perhaps the horse will leave for mankind an explanation of her powers. Otherwise the puzzled human race will probably never understand what makes Lady Wonder tick.

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SCIENTIST'S VIEW OF PERFORMANCE

TETE-A-TETE

What secret tales do camels pass on in whispers? The seven-year-old would like to know.

Not The First In The Field

A Jaguar In The House

(Continued From Page 2, Col. 5)

practised player, would jump out of sight onto a table or a mantelpiece and fall upon the innocently seeking Tigre as from a fabulous tree, then there would ensue delighted miauws and mighty growlings, all claws carefully sheathed.

"Hum," I wailed, when he got home that evening. "He's going to sell him! What will he do without us! And Scow's going to be so lonely . . ."When Hum finally elicited the facts he said it would have been out of the question to keep Tigre anyway. It was bad enough to have a wife who insisted on escaping between enemy bombardments, complete with cats.

A sad ending, it seemed. But a couple of years later, finding myself near the town where Tigre lived, I went to visit him. At first I was refused permission to enter his enclosure. I stood outside and called, "Tigre, come kitty, kitty!" A great handsome black-and-tawny beast streaked through the air, steering with his tail, powerful muscles rippling under a coat smooth as printed velvet. He stopped as he reached the boundary of his domain, rolled on his back and curled his pansy-patterned front paws. From under my cape I produced a brush-handled bath-brush I'd brought along just in case. . . I reached over and stroked him on his snow-white waistcoat. Tigre looked up at me with eyes, topaz now, but still completely trusting and burst into purring. This time it was not at all rusty.

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